Has Your Organization Held an Affair to Help the Daily Worker?

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
CLOUDY, LIGHT RAINS.

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U. S. Seizes Borich for Deportation to Break Coal Strike

Secretary of National Miners Union Taken by Immigration Authorities

International Labor Defense Fighting Order to Send Him to Fascist Jugo-Slavia

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 24.—Helping the U. S. Steel Corporation break the Pennsylvania miners' strike in its "captive" mines, the Roosevelt Department of Labor through its immigration officials Monday seized Frank Borich, Secretary of the National Miners' Union. Borich was ordered deported immediately to fascist Jugo-Slavia.

Frank Borich has been active in the strike of the U.M.W.A. miners, fighting with the rank and file for union recognition and against the John L. Lewis henchmen. Lewis, who has spent most of his time working with the N.R.A. and Department of Labor in Washington, acting to break the strike, undoubtedly figures large in the precipitous move by the government to remove Borich from the coal fields at this critical point for the miners.

The International Labor Defense, which has been fighting for his freedom, since his arrest a year ago on the request of United Mine Workers of Ameria officials, announced that the case would immediately be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

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NEW YORK.—An appeal to all workers throughout the country to save Frank Borich, secretary of the National Miners Union, from immediate deportation to Jugo-Slavia, was made today by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, Jack Stachel, of the Trade Union Unity League, and Israel Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils:

"Secretary of Labor Perkins has ordered Frank Borich deported immediately to fascist Jugo-Slavia," says the appeal. "This is a move to begin the beheading of all militant trade-union movements. It is an attempt to terrorize the foreign-born workers engaged in struggle for bread and work. It is an attempt to prevent any formation of a block for struggle between foreign and native born.

"Not only Frank Borich is involved. Warrants of deportation are outstanding against Todor Antonoff, of the Auto Workers Union; Sam Paul, leader of the New England workers, and many others.

"Frances Perkins, secretary of Labor, at Washington must receive a flood of telegrams from every national, district, and local organization, demanding the cancellation of deportation warrants against these workers' leaders, and the right to organize, strike, and picket.

"We urge every worker, and every workers organization, local, district, and national, immediately to send funds to carry on the legal end of this struggle, to the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Perkins Announces Renewed Drive to Oust Foreign-Born

Doesn't Know Dies Bill But Has Other Laws to Use

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

(Washington Bureau, Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today gleefully announced that "since Monday" her department has intensified its plans for the deportation of foreign-born Russians "illegally" in this country. Thus the liberal representative of the Roosevelt cabinet gave sharp notice that the impending Litvinov-Roosevelt recognition conversations have in no way influenced or changed the antagonistic policy of the administration towards militant foreign-born labor leaders.

The secretary made her blunt announcement in answer to the question put, by another correspondent: "Is the department studying the question of deporting Russians?"

"Several people have written to me asking for an investigation of Russians in this country," declared Secretary.

"Are these people officials of the government?" this writer asked.

"No they are not," was the reply.

"Precisely under what government regulations do you intend to deport foreign-born Russians?"

"Well," replied the secretary, in the manner of one enumerating what dishes will be served for dinner tonight, "there is the provision for illegal entry, the matter of not being able to provide support, and the advocacy of overthrowing this government by forceful means."

"Then you don't need the passage of the Dies bill (provides for the 'exclusion and expulsion of alien Communists') for deporting these Russians?"

"The Dies bill, the Dies bill? I've never seen it," said the secretary, despite the fact that she was queried on this very bill in the first press conference she gave as a cabinet officer, early last March.

When asked whether the Labor Department will pass on the merits of a strike when called upon to do so by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration so that the latter organization may withhold relief from "unjustified" strikers, Miss Perkins replied, evasively: "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it." In the light of the fact that this is the second time she has been asked that question in two successive press conferences, the bridge doesn't seem to be anywhere in sight.

At the beginning of the conference the correspondents were given a statement which the secretary characterized as "a further refinement of our figures last week"—statistical ballyhoo for the N.R.A. Though the Labor Department reported that "N.R.A. codes brought a substantial increase in average hourly earnings, a decrease in average hours worked per week and increased employment in September," it failed to relate its "findings" to the increase in prices which has resulted in widespread reduction of the real wages received by the workers.

"Have you any figures on the relation of hours and wages to the cost of living?" your correspondent asked.

"No, I have not."

Worker Delegates Protest Nazi Rally at City Hall Today

Nazis Boast Plans Are Already Made for Police Guard

NEW YORK.—While a New York Nazi leader boasted that the police department had already arranged for a heavy guard at the "German Day" Nazi rally next Sunday evening, Mayor John P. O'Brien announced yesterday he would hold an open hearing at 2:30 p.m. today to decide whether or not to permit the meeting.

Many delegations representing trade unions and workers' organizations will be at the City Hall to fight against permission for the Nazi meeting. Robert Minor, Communist Party candidate for Mayor, will head a delegation from the Party. Other delegations will represent the Trade Union Unity League, the International Labor Defense, the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, and many other workers' organizations.

At a meeting of Nazis in New York Turn Halle, Lexington Ave. and 85th St., last night, Eugene H. Kaplan, Nazi, announced that he had made arrangements with a police inspector for 100 uniformed cops, ten mounted, and others in plain clothes.

The Nazis applauded thunderously when Rev. William Popcke read a telegram from the Civil Liberties Union offering its services to help them get permission to hold their rally.

Anticipating that Mayor O'Brien would find a way to permit the meeting, despite his demagogic disapproval of it, workers of New York pushed preparations for a monster counter-demonstration in front of the armory, at Lexington Ave. and 26th St., at 6:30 p.m., next Sunday night.

The Trade Union Unity Council yesterday issued a call to all militant trade unions, and to all rank and file A. F. of L. workers to turn out in thousands to protest against the meeting.

Food Rises 23 Per Cent Since March

Startling revelations of a 23 per cent increase in the daily cost of living, accomplished as a result of the Roosevelt program, have just been made public in a report completed after many months of painstaking research.

The report, undertaken under the direction of the Labor Research Association, reveals that the United States government statistics, even though unable to conceal the rise in living costs, nevertheless, do not reveal the full extent of the upward sweep in the cost of living resulted from the Roosevelt inflationary program.

A picture of increasing hardship for every family in the struggle for food is given by the report.

An unmistakable increase in the hardship of the daily struggle for food is plainly indicated in the report.

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By ROBERT W. DUNN

Food prices at chain stores in New York City have risen 23 per cent between the middle of February and the middle of October, according to an investigation just completed for Labor Research Association by the Pen and Hammer organization. The Pen and Hammer will continue to keep a monthly food price index and will hereafter issue similar reports on price rises at regular intervals.

The Pen and Hammer index, according to the statement accompanying the report, "differs from the bourgeois food price indexes in that it makes a minimum of statistical assumption. For example, it does not assume a demonstrably non-existent normal distribution of prices. And it does not pretend to base itself upon the actual starvation diet of the masses under capitalism. Instead, a reasonably decent dietary for a family of five, the one, in fact, recommended by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, was selected and the changes in the prices of these amounts and varieties of food were investigated."

"In order to make sure that no greater relative bargains were included in the February prices (largely

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Dye Ranks Broken; Police, UTW Heads Force Men's Return

Must Now Keep Gains Won by N. T. W. U. Leadership

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The leaders of the United Textile Workers Union, aided by an army of police and gunmen in every mill, broke the ranks of the dye strikers this morning and forced part of the strikers back to work. The break in the strike was made by Eli Keller and Jack Rubinstein, Lovestoneite organizers of the U.T.W. and Frank Schweitzer, the U.T.W. secretary, in the same treacherous manner that they have tried to break the strike from the beginning. The silk strike of 10,000 workers continues.

At last night's meeting of the A. F. of L. dye workers in Turn Hall, the dye workers present showed clearly their opposition to returning to work. The U.T.W. leaders did not announce the vote, which was taken by secret ballot, but told the workers to go home and listen to the radio and the vote would be announced at ten o'clock. At 9:30 in the evening, the Paterson News came out with an extra, and here for the first time the U.T.W. leaders announced the results of the vote, undoubtedly the figures being doctored. The vote announced was 3311 to return to work and 1412 to reject the terms offered by the company. Not that many voted, the A.F.L. having only a total of about 3,000 members. The workers voted, undoubtedly, to remain away from work, but the vote was delayed and doctored while the capitalist press was used to propagandise the workers to return.

Because of the fact that the National Textile Workers Union pur-

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Can You Ignore This Prison Voice?

Comstock Penitentiary,
Comstock, N. Y.

Comrades of the Daily Worker:

"I want to give the first dollar I received from the International Labor Defense to the Daily Worker Campaign fund. It has been hard to read the appeals without being able to contribute. This is the first dollar which is really mine and I want to spend it the best way.

"No one feels the need of the Daily Worker more than the workers isolated in the prisons. It is not only the sole means which connects us to the labor movement, but we live through the dramatic struggles of our comrades who are free through the medium of the 'Daily.' As has been proven the Daily Worker is the only medium that can rally the working class to the defense and rescue of its fallen victims in the class war. Forward to a victorious Drive! Long live the Daily Worker!"

LEON BLUM.

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WE LET this letter from Comrade Blum, railroaded to the penitentiary for leading a strike of laundry workers, talk to you today. We want to add that Comrade Blum's wife, though very hard up, added another dollar as her contribution to the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

A minimum of $10,000 MUST BE RECEIVED by the Daily Worker this week to pay bills whose non-payment threatens the life of the "Daily."

To those of you who have contributed, we must appeal that you contribute again, if you are able. To those of you who have not given, we ask, CAN YOU FALL BEHIND, while our comrade in prison sends his only dollar to the "Daily?" Can you afford to refuse your support to the Daily Worker that fights against the very class which imprisons our working class comrades who lead your struggles for better conditions? To the units, sections, districts, unions, mass organizations, the I. L. D., I. W. O., branches, workers' clubs, cultural organizations which have not held affairs for the "Daily," have not contributed their full share, we put the same question.

EQUAL OR BETTER COMRADE BLUM'S SACRIFICE! Speed all funds to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. DO THIS TODAY!

Tuesday's Receipts	$594.68
Previous Total	13,664.83
TOTAL TO DATE	$14,259.51

Minor Will Expose NRA at Anti-Injunction Trial Today

NEW YORK.—An affidavit revealing the vicious use of the injunction against striking workers, especially under the N.R.A., and demanding a trial by jury, has been presented to, and will be argued before the County Court of Brooklyn, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts., by Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, when his case comes up for pleading at 10 a. m. today.

Minor and Jack Rosenberg, a young striker, who faces trial with him, were arrested Sept. 6, for picketing in defiance of an injunction granted to the Progressive Table Company, an N.R.A. furniture plant. Joseph Tauber, International Labor Defense Attorney, will defend Rosenberg while Minor, as in a hearing Sept. 26, will defend himself.

"This is a case where an unscrupulous employer," reads the affidavit which Minor and Rosenberg have submitted, "resorting to perjury and subornation of perjury, is making use of and has at his full disposal the machinery of the law to crush the lives of many working class families, to enforce starvation wages (which at the time the trouble arose were as low as $6.90 per week) and slave conditions . . .

"Infamous, indecent contempt for the rights of the people," the affidavit continues, "could not be more clearly expressed. Out of his own court documents the complainant proves that he is using the courts to decree a feudal regime under which the workers can join only an organization approved by the employer, and to be utilized by the employer to perpetuate low wages.

". . . Your deponents (Minor and Rosenberg, defendants) are demanding the right to have this issue brought out in the open air before a jury of American people (preferably of the working class), who themselves have similar problems of feeding, clothing and sheltering the families in this time of desperate economic crises—men and women who are representing the diversified political, economic and social views of this community could and should decide the issue of facts in this case."

The Trade Union Unity Council calls on workers to be in court today at 10 a. m. when Robert Minor and Jack Rosenberg will demand a jury trial. (To reach court take any subway to Brooklyn Borough Hall Station.)

Hear Joseph Brodsky as defending counsel for Reichstag fire defendants before Workers' Court, Central Opera House, New York, p.m. tonight.

Student Delegate Leaves for Cuba

NEW YORK.—The first representative of a delegation organized by the Anti-Imperialist League to investigate conditions in Cuba is leaving Thursday. Walter Reilly representing the National Student League, will attend the Congress of Ala Izquierda Estudiantil, the left wing student organization of the island. This student delegate, expelled from City College for his anti-war activities, will join the rest of the committee in a tour of Cuba. They represent revolutionary and A. F. of L. unions, professionals, intellectuals and youth delegates.

A send-off for the student delegate is to take place tonight at National Student League headquarters, 583 Sixth Ave.

Food Workers Union Strikes Carnival Lunch to End Discrimination

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Determined to force compliance of the Carnival Lunch Room, 14th St., near Third Ave., with a verbal agreement for recognition of their organization, the Food Workers Industrial Union continued to picket the establishment today despite police terror which on Saturday resulted in the beating of Sam Kramberg, organizer, and his arrest with Morris Modin and B. Frankon charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

The strike started on Saturday when the manager of the establishment summarily discharged members of the Food Workers Industrial Union without explanation. When the shop committee, which the management had agreed to deal with, asked the reasons for the dismissals, they were informed that it was none of their business.

N. Y. Workers' Court Will Hold Reichstag Fire Trial Tonight

NEW YORK.—The Nazi hangmen will go on trial before a Workers' Court in the Central Opera House tonight, when the startling evidence of the Reichstag fire is presented to a workers' jury elected by mass organizations.

The role of Ernst Torgler will be played by Max Bedacht; that of Dimitroff by I. Amter; Robert Minor will be foreman of the workers' jury; William Patterson will act as judge, and Joseph Brodsky will be attorney fo rthe defense. David Levinson, Philadelphia I.L.D. lawyer, who was barred from acting at the trial in Germany, will be chairman.

The trial will be held in Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., at 8 p.m. tonight. Admission is 25 cents.

State Dep't, Chase Bank, Hush Machado $9,000,000 Robbery

Ex-President of Cuba Was Paid Graft for Loan Privileges

Bloody Machado, ousted ruler of Cuba, robbed $9,000,000 from a $12,000,000 trust fund with the knowledge and protection of the American state department under President Hoover in return for huge loan privileges granted to the Rockefeller-controlled Chase National Bank, was brought out in testimony before the Senate investigating committee, Washington reports showed today.

A letter from the files of the Chase National Bank showed that the bank knew Machado was short the $9,000,000 in 1931. The bank and the state department acted together to get concessions from Machado for the Chase National Bank in returning for hushing up the disappearance of the $9,000,000.

The same letter further shows that Machado had an unpaid balance of $120,000 on a personal loan.

The Chase National Bank helped Bloody Machado graft millions, and through the state department aided Machado in his murder of workers and students for fighting against Machado's Wall Street rule.

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By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Washington Bureau, Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Documentary evidence indicating that Wall Street bankers were beginning to question the usefulness to them of their agent in Havana, Dictator Gerardo Machado, as early as February 25, 1931, and at the same time were making veiled references to removal of Machado, was spread today on the official record of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Revelation came in a letter from Bruce James, vice-president of the Chase National (Rockefeller) Bank in Havana to New York officials. The missive, reporting that James

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500 A. F. of L. Drivers of Cleaners, Dyers on Strike, Defy Officials

NEW YORK.—More than 500 drivers in the cleaners' and dyers' trade, members of A. F. of L. local 185, came out on strike Monday morning following a strike vote taken Sunday night in which the majority voted for the strike despite the local officials efforts to prevent it. The strikers raised several hundred dollars for their strike fund at the meeting.

Action of the drivers of Local 185, A. F. of L., has greatly encouraged the strikers, led by the Cleaners, Dyers' and Pressers' Union and will strengthen the strike front against the bosses.

For some time the rank and file members of the union have been demanding a strike for better conditions but this has been headed off by the A. F. of L. officials despite majority sentiment favoring it. The strikers are determined to defy their officials.

U.S. COURT BLOCKS FIGHT TO SAVE LEE, FRAMED NEGRO, BY BARRING I.L.D. LAWYERS

Legal Lynching of Framed Farm-Hand Set for This Coming Friday Morning

Judge Calls Militant Fight of Attorneys for Negro Rights "Unbecoming Members of Bar"

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—Following the lead given them by Hitler's Supreme Court in Germany, and by the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, court, the Federal District Court here yesterday barred Bernard Ades and David Levinson, International Labor Defense Attorneys, from argument before it on a writ of habeas corpus to review the case of Euel Lee, aged Negro worker, framed and sentenced to die next Friday morning.

The court appointed its own "Dr. Sack" in the person of Charles McHenry Howard, a well-known reactionary, to "represent" Lee. This is the second time in the history of the Lee case that lynch courts have denied him his constitutional right of being represented by attorneys of his own choice. The action is aimed at preventing the raising by the I.L.D. attorneys of the flagrant violations of the constitutional rights of Lee and the entire Negro People in the exclusion of Negroes from the juries which "tried" him and found him guilty of murdering a white farmer and his family, despite the overwhelming evidence of his innocence.

Petitions Filed

The petitions for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, were filed Monday by Ades and Levinson. The writ of certiorari demands his removal from the jurisdiction of the Maryland court.

Dark hints of "professional misconduct" in Euel Lee case, unsubstantiated in any way, were thrown out by Judge William C. Coleman as he announced he would not permit Ades to practice in federal court until he had "purged his record," and that he "had information" on the basis of which he refused to admit Levinson to the bar.

This action was characterized by I.L.D. representatives as resulting from "a fascist directive from the U. S. Supreme Court to the federal courts."

"This court has been informed through records and other sources that Mr. Ades conduct in this and other cases has been unbecoming a member of the bar," Judge Coleman said, referring to the militant defense of Lee and other victims of white ruling class oppression in Maryland. "It is a question as to whether or not he has acted in good faith in the manner in which he injected himself into this and other cases."

The reference here was the protest made by Ades against the lynching of George Armwood, and the recent frame-up of Page Jupiter, Negro worker.

"Duty of Court"

"It is the duty of this court to bar Mr. Ades from practice unless and until such time as the court is enabled to decide whether or not there exists a violation of ethics.

"We have prima facie evidence that the requirements of this court have not been lived up to and we are investigating the reports. Mr. Levinson, who has not been admitted to practice in this court, will not be permitted to practice until such time as he can show cause why he should be permitted to practice here.

"This court will not accept the admission of any attorney upon the recommendation of Mr. Ades."

When Levinson protested against this Hitlerite fashion of excluding defense attorneys, Judge Coleman answered:

"We have information and we will make an investigation."

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I.L.D. Press Fight

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—In the event the writ of habeas corpus for review of the Euel Lee case in federal court is denied, the International Labor Defense will immediately file an application for a writ of reasonable doubt in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, it was announced.

Patterson Heads Protest Delegation to Governor Ritchie

Trade Unions, Other Organizations Send Representatives

NEW YORK.—Headed by William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, a delegation of representatives from workers' organizations left this city yesterday noon to place the demands of New York's workers, black and white, on Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland for the release of Euel Lee, framed Negro worker sentenced to die this coming Friday, and for the arrest and punishment of the lynchers of George Armwood, at Princess Anne last Wednesday night.

The delegation is composed of Bill Lawrence, of the New York District of the I. L. D., representing 2,000 workers, Alex Bell of the Trade Union Unity Council, with 50,000 workers, Gene Herling of the National Needle Trades Industrial Workers' Union, 13,000 workers; Hyman Barufkin and Dioletis of the Food Workers Industrial Union, 800 workers; Philip Gold of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, 12,000 workers; Sidney Horowitz of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union, 3,000 workers; William L. Fitzgerald, Griffin, Green, Frances and Cartwright of the Harlem Section of the I. L. D., Jesse Taft of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, 500 workers.

The delegation will join with other delegations converging on Baltimore from New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey cities.

Another delegation from New York will leave today, following a demonstration called by the League of Struggle and the Harlem Unemployed Council at one o'clock, at 131st St. and Lenox Ave.

McKee to Be Quizzed on Lynching Incitement

NEW YORK.—A delegation will be elected at a mass meeting tonight of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, to call on Joseph V. McKee, Recovery Party candidate for Mayor and close friend of Roosevelt, to ask that he state his position on the "gorilla man" stories being circulated by local newspapers in an effort to incite lynch terror similar to that which is now raging in the South. The committee will also ask McKee to wire to Governor Ritchie of Maryland protests against the lynching of George Armwood and a demand to halt the execution of Euel Lee.

The meeting will be held at Lafayette Hall, 165 W. 131st St., at 8 p.m.

World Money Fight Looms as Roosevelt Inflates the Dollar

Will Mean Concealed Wage Cut for Workers in All Countries

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Rumblings of another approaching battle in the international currency war grow louder today as Roosevelt prepares to set his new inflationary machinery in motion.

In retaliation against the inflation of the American dollar, which gives American imperialism an advantage in the fight for foreign markets, the French franc and the British pound are preparing to fight American inflation with their own.

This will mean the outbreak of a fiercer currency fight than was ever seen during the London Economic Conference in June.

It will mean that the capitalist rulers in each of these three countries will lower the value of its own workers' wages in order to better compete for foreign markets. The fight against the cheapening of wages through inflation is the only way to stop the ruinous effect on the workers of these three countries of an international currency war.

Hear William Patterson as workers' judge, at trial of Reichstag fire-makers before Workers' Court in Central Opera House, New York, 8 p.m. tonight.

Fascist Tendencies Grow As N.R.A. Fails to Solve Crisis

Business Plunges Steadily Downward; Roosevelt Prepares to Meet Workers' Fight Against Hunger With More Violence

This is the first of a series of five articles on the economic results of the Roosevelt N. R. A. program inflation and the growing tendency toward Fascism in this country.

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By MILTON HOWARD

WITH the approach of winter, it is impossible not to sense an advancing change in the political temper of the Roosevelt government.

With accelerating speed, the Roosevelt government is driving ahead toward more and more open use of the State machinery of oppression, the Army, the National Guard, State troops, police deputies, etc., against the working class.

It is toward more naked reaction, toward ever more brutal disregard of the "democratic" government forms and rights, toward the deliberate incitation of lynch hysteria, flagellation, toward the increasing use of illegal and extra-legal violent suppression against striking workers—in a word, it is toward the increasing Fascization of the bourgeois State that the Roosevelt government drives ruthlessly forward.

As the crisis deepens, and particularly as it becomes difficult for the Roosevelt government to hide that fact, the ruling class Fascist ruthlessness that always lay concealed within the coils of Roosevelt's honeyed words is coming into the open.

After six months of frantic efforts to solve the crisis through the hopeless measures of State subsidies to monopoly capital, inflationary stimulation, forced destruction of goods, etc., the Roosevelt government faces the coming winter with unmistakable forebodings of inevitable intensification of the crisis.

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Contradiction Intensified

ONE thing is becoming increasingly clear—that the vaunted N. R. A. not only has failed to solve the crisis for the American ruling class, but has, in reality, intensified it.

The fundamental cause of the crisis—"overproduction" in the face of an impoverished market—has been aggravated by the N. R. A. to a remarkable degree.

Every capitalist contradiction, entangled, chaotic, writhing in hopeless unbalance, has been sharpened under the goadings of the Roosevelt N. R. A. program. The contradictions and inner struggles of **large groups of monopoly capital against one another** have risen until they flared up into the light of day. The ill-concealed battle in the auto industry between the Wall Street monopoly group of General Motors and the Ford monopoly is a case in point.

In addition, the contradictions and conflicts **between monopoly and non-monopoly capital** have been whipped into open snarling battles. The fights between the Mellon aluminum monopoly and the small non-monopoly producers, the fights among the large and small coal producers, etc., bear witness to the intensification of inner conflicts among the capitalists.

In this respect, the Roosevelt claims of "organizing" capitalist production have been blasted by the remorseless development of the crisis.

Other contradictions—the contradiction between the various agricultural groups, between agriculture and industry, between producers of raw material and manufacturers, etc., have all been driven deeper into crisis and chaos.

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FOR the capitalists, the Roosevelt program has been successful to some extent in protecting the Wall Street monopoly capitalists from too great losses. It has tightened their grip on the country's economy. It has fed them with huge subsidies (R. F. C., etc.) taken directly from people in taxes). It has legalized monopoly prices to the consumer, forbidding, by the N. R. A. codes, any underselling that might come from the non-monopoly producers.

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Cut In Real Wages

ROOSEVELT has raised prices—the cost of food has leaped with record-breaking speed over 20 per cent in six months!

It is in the light of these rising prices that the strategy behind the promises of wage "minimums" becomes acidly clear. It was to clamp a brake on wages, to throttle any

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Birmingham Police Arrest Workers for Violating Jim Crow Law

Negro, White Relief Meeting Is Raided In Southern City

I.L.D. Organizes Mass Defense for Jailed Negro Workers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—Charging violation of the city jim-crow ordinance which prohibits joint meetings of white and Negro workers, Birmingham police last Sunday raided the delegated conference called by the Unemployed Council and Rank and File Trade Union Committee to discuss the Community Chest unemployment "relief" racket, and to map a program of struggle against the N.R.A. starvation codes, and its special discrimination against Southern workers in the low wage differential for the South.

Invading the Old Pythian Hall, the police swung their clubs left and right in a wild orgy of savage brutality. Negro workers, and white A. F. of L. rank and file members who had defied the jim-crow, class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, were especially singled out for vicious beatings. The documents of a Railroad Brotherhood member were confiscated.

The police arrested three Negro workers, John Howard, Will Hosea, Homer Martin, and four white workers, Bill Stone, Syd Brown, Marcus Ellis, Communist candidate in the recent elections for head of the City Commission, and Wirt Taylor, organizer of the Unemployed Council. All seven are charged with vagrancy, which carries a chain gang sentence, in addition to violation of the city jim-crow ordinance.

Hearing on the charges will be held before Judge Henry Martin on Wednesday, Oct. 25. The International Labor Defense is organizing mass and legal defense for the defendants, and calls upon all organizations throughout the country to immediately wire protests to Judge Henry Martin, city court, Birmingham, Alabama. The I.L.D. announces that the central point of the defense will be a relentless fight against the city jim-crow ordinance, which is aimed at isolating the Negro masses for the most intensive exploitation, while at the same time preventing a joint struggle of the starving Negro and white toilers against their common enemy—the white ruling class.

The Southern Office of the I.L.D. has wired a vigorous protest to Gov. Miller of Alabama and President Roosevelt, demanding the release of the defendants and recognition of the right of the white and Negro workers to meet together and organize to better their conditions.

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BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—The authorities of this city have answered the demand of the unemployed of Birmingham by a vicious raid on a meeting of unemployed workers and representatives of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. As a result of this raid John Howard, Will Hosea, Homer Martin, Negro workers, and Bill Stone, Sid Brown, Barcus Ellis, Communist candidate for the City Commision and Wirt Taylor, organizer of the Unemployed Council were arrested at the Old Pythian Hall.

The Unemployed Council of Birmingham called a Conference on October 1st at which a program of demands and struggle was drawn up. The meeting that was raided was a follow-up meeting for the purpose of mobilizing workers for struggle.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The National Committee Unemployed Councils called upon all working class organizations aid particularly the Unemployed Councils today to send protests, telegrams and resolutions to the Mayor of Birmingham and to Gov. B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., demanding the immediate release of the seven workers and all others who are in jail fighting against hunger.

Minister Defends Lynchers as State Starts Fake Inquiry

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Oct. 24.—As state and Somerset County authorities prepared today to launch an inquiry, generally conceded in advance to be of a whitewash character, into the lynching of George Armwood in this town last Wednesday night, Dr. John J. Bunting, one of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to the defense of the Eastern Shore lynchers, decrying the censure levelled against them for the Armwood and Matthew Williams lynchings.

Exonerating the lynchers, he attacked the International Labor Defense for its activities in organizing mass and legal defense for Euel Lee, whose legal murder has been set for next Friday, declaring:

"One of the points of aggravation in the Lee case is that the fortune wasted to satisfy an alien organization in this state and to obtain justice might have been expended for educational and refining purposes."

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

"The story of relief during my administration was a sweet one."—Mayor O'Brien's campaign speech to the Monogahela Democratic Club.

C. P. Election Meets Today

5:30—Robert Minor, Memorial Hall, 344 West 36th St., Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, left wing.

6:00—Robert Minor, candidate for Mayor; Ben Gold, candidate for Aldermanic President at A. F. of L. Millinery Opposition United Front, Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Ave.

8:00—Robert Minor; I. Amter, Borough President; William L. Patterson, for Alderman, Harlem, at Workers' Court of the Reichstag Trial, Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

8:00—Ben Gold, candidate for Aldermanic President; Arthur Burns, for Assembly; Mike La Vera, for Assembly, 15th St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.

9:00—Ben Gold; Jim Lerner, for Assembly; Clara Shevelson, for Assembly, Savoy Mansion, 20th Ave. and 64th St., Brooklyn.

10:30—Ben Gold, open-air rally, Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves., Brooklyn.

23 Per Cent Rise in Food Prices Shown in Report

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

culled from newspaper advertisements) than in the October ones, the latter were made up both on the basis of the lowest prices in three of the largest chain stores during one week, and the lowest prices offered by one chain during a whole month.

"A certain stability of quality in the merchandise priced on the two dates (February and October) was assured by using the results of the best known brand investigations, and mainly pricing those brands that are most stable in quality."

Among the individual items in the study it was found that the price of lard in the chains had advanced **during the February-October period 66 per cent; eggs, 62 per cent; cheese, 50 per cent; milk, 10 per cent; three kinds of meat (combined rise), 19 per cent; potatoes, 114 per cent. Rises since July in the items of the budget selected have been greatest for potatoes, oatmeal, canned tomatoes and flour. Changes for single items very closely resemble those reported for Boston for the period of March to August by the New England Labor Research Association, which found 100 per cent rise in the cost of cheap flour, 60-100 per cent in oatmeal, 40 per cent in evaporated milk, 50 per cent in canned tomatoes, 66 per cent in macaroni.**

Such changes," says the report, "will rapidly eat up the small increase in payrolls that the bourgeois press is boasting about, especially since many of the unemployed workers are entirely dependent for their food upon employed workers." Even the **Annalist**, Wall Street organ, recently admitted that any small increase in retail sales can be completely explained by skyrocketing prices, without assuming that the workers are getting antything additional in the way of food, clothing or other household necessities.

Dye Ranks Broken, Police, U.T.W. Heads Force Men's Return

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

sued militant fighting policy and obtained unity with the rank and file A.F.L. members, the bosses were not able to get the men to return without giving sizeable concessions, of 57½ cents an hour minimum and a minimum wage of $23 for 40 hours, an increase of five cents an hour minimum for all employes, and three cents an hour increase for women. But this increase and further betterment of conditions must be guarded by the dye workers of Paterson at once putting through the proposal of the National Textile Workers Union for one united rank and file union of the dye workers and organization inside every shop.

The agreement on which the workers returned has not been signed by the biggest mills but only the smaller ones, according to the reports today.

Only the fiercest terror and mobilization of police enabled the U.T.W. leaders and the manufacturers to get the strikers back to work without much bigger gains which would have been won if the strike had continued solid. Less than half went back to work, but in order to keep the ranks unified, the N.T.W.U. will propose the workers go back tomorrow morning in an organized fashion.

Every mill today was an armed camp. At the National Silk mill plant in East Paterson, where the shooting of the picket line by police occurred Friday, the road was barricaded with sandbags, and machine gunners and snipers were perched on roofs and trestles.

The resentment of the silk strikers, members of the U.T.W., at the sending of the dye strikers back to work by the A. F. of L. leaders before a settlement was reached in the broad silk industry, was shown today when the strikers at the Roseland Hall meeting refused to allow any A.F.L. leaders to speak, booed down the speakers and marched out of the hall. Hundreds of silk strikers came to the meeting called this afternoon by the N.T.W.U., where plans were laid to attempt to forestall sell-out of the silk strike by the U.T.W. leaders, which will follow their sell-out of the dye strike. Large meetings of the dye strikers last night at both Passaic and Paterson indorsed the proposal of the N.T.W.U. for forming one united union of the dye workers.

Former Y.P.S.L. Director to Speak on United Front

Sol Larks, former National Director of the Young Peoples' Socialist League, who was expelled for his activity in united front struggles, will speak tonight at 8, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, on "United Front and the YPSL." YPSL members and YCL members admitted free. General admission 15 cents.

Hear I. Amter in role of George Dimitroff at Reichstag fire trial before New York Workers' Court, Central Opera House, New York, 8 p.m tonight

MILITIA IS HELD READY TO BREAK COTTON STRIKE

Sheriff Asks More Aid Against Pickers

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 24.—Governor James Rolph has ordered two companies of state militia to be ready today to "move at once" against the 18,000 striking cotton pickers of the San Joaquin Valley. The strikers, six of whom have already been murdered by deputies and Under Sheriff Buckner of Kings County and armed guards of the growers, are demanding a minimum wage of one dollar a hundred pounds.

Sheriff W. V. Buckner has appealed to Rolph for national guard troops and Rolph has already sent an airplane to the strike scene.

The strike is led by the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. Kings County is overrun with the armed forces of the growers who have tried in vain to prevent mass picketing and mass meetings of strikers.

Gangsters on Trial for Murderous Raid On Needle Offices

Two Murdered When Union Was Raided Last April

NEW YORK.—Seven gangsters who participated in the murderous attack on the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union last April which resulted in the killing a fur worker and a gangster, faced trial today before the General Sessions Court, Part 6. Harry Gottfried, a fur worker, died several weeks ago after having been in the hospital since the attack occurred.

Today's session was concerned with the selection of a jury which will hear the case of the seven gangsters who are under the protection of the Associated Fur Manufacturers.

S. P. Mara, former district attorney, who usually defends the Schulz gangsters, and Loeb are attorneys for this gang. That the asistant district attorney, Mendelson, is working closely with the defense, was evident in Mendelson's failure to challenge a juror who admitted that he was a member of the fur association. The judge, however, desiring to cover up this brazen action to whitewash the gangsters, declared the juror unqualified.

Anxious to conceal their maneuvers, the attorneys asked all visitors to leave the court. A number of important witnesses were not called although the trial opened today.

The gangsters who face trial are: Sam Cohen, Antony Bendetto, Sam Green, Harry Katz, Benjamin Levine, Barney Shore and Sol Horwitz, the latter, who claims membership in the union, failed to appear and his bail was forfeited. Several of the gangsters have been arrested since the raid on the Needle Union headquarters and are now out on bail. Three were brought in under guard. Katz came in displaying a deep knife wound on his face.

Vote Delegation to Albany to Demand Leon Blum Release

NEW YORK.—Forty-two delegates from 12 organizations, representing thousands of workers, unanimously voted last night to send a delegation to Albany to demand the unconditional release of Leon Blum, a militant leader of the Bronx laundry workers strike. Blum was framed up by the State Parole Board at the instigation of the Bronx Laundry Workers Association.

The conference, called by the Bronx section of the International Labor Defense and the Laundry Workers Union, was attended by delegates from the Steel and Metal Workers Union, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Post No. 35; four shops of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union Union, Women's Councils, and Workers Clubs. Bronx branches of the Socialist Party were invited but failed even to acknowledge the letters of invitation.

The conference was marked by the quiet attentiveness of the delegates and their evident determination to carry through the plan of action of the Resolutions Committee. A permanent defense committee of ten was elected to direct the work of circulating petitions and preparing for the meeting, Saturday, Oct. 28, from which the delegation to Albany will be sent off.

By unanimous vote it was decided to invite Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, and Andrew Overgaard, of the Trade Union Unity Council, to head the delegation.

An important step was taken in the mass defense of militant workers when the conference approved a motion that each delegate return to his organization with a request for permanent affiliation to the I.L.D., and the immediate election of representatives to the section committee of the I.L.D.

Olgin at Election Rally

Moissaye J. Olgin, Editor of the "Freiheit," will speak at an election rally tonight, 8 p. m., at Herman Ridder Junion High School, Boston Road and 173rd Street. Marty Gray of the Y. C. L., others also will speak.

Leads Shoe Strikers

Fred Biedenkapp, Secretary of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union.

CHEER MINOR AT SHOE MEET AS 8,000 PLEDGE TO FIGHT

NEW YORK.—Eight thousand shoe workers, Communists, Fusionists, Democrats, Republicans and Socialists rocked Arcadia Hall in Brooklyn with thunderous cheers for the militant Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union Monday night, and as loudly booed the officials of the A. F of L. Boot and Shoe Union.

Fred Biedenkapp, secretary of the Shoe and Leather Union and the Communist candidate for Brooklyn Borough President, drew round after round of applause as he told of the shoe hearings at Washington before the National Labor Board and reviewed the strike situation.

The workers, many of whom were wearing buttons of the Fusion Party, heard the real issues of the election campaign when Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, spoke at the election symposium which followed the meeting.

"Lewis Pinkusson," Minor charged, "who is a member of the Fusion group which nominated La Guardia, is a member of the law firm of Tachna and Pinkusson, 110 William St., which took out the injunction for the National Slipper Association against the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, your union."

Although invited, mayoralty candidates for the other parties failed to appear. The Democratic Party sent a representative, Michael Spiro, who asked support for a series of Tammany injunction judges as the friends of the workers. He mentioned Peter B. Smith, Tammany judge, who had issued the injunction against the Furniture Workers Industrial Union which caused the arrest of Robert Minor when he picketed a shop on strike. After a ten-minute speech he hurried away.

A dramatic moment of the meeting came when Fred Biedenkapp read a telegram received from the four union organizers now serving a six months' term in a Jersey City jail. The telegram, which was received with resounding cheers, said:

"From the capitalist dungeons we send you our greetings. Although behind prison bars we are not discouraged. Our spirit is with you. Hold your lines firm until victory." It was signed by the four framed workers: Maglicano, Ivanoff, Duchin and Madaxion.

In his speech on the strike situation, Biedenkapp declared that the 8,000 shoe workers present are the answer to the challenge of the bosses, Whalen and the labor fakers of the Boot and Shoe Union." We have built a union which will stand like the Rock of Gibraltar against any assault of the boss class." The workers cheered wildly when Biedenkapp pointed out that it was because of the mass resistance represented at the demonstration at Hotel Pennsylvania in which 7,000 shoe strikers participated, that the N.R.A. authorities in Washington stepped in after injunctions and terror had failed to break the ranks of the fighting shoe strikers.

"Twenty-nine shoe manufacturers made an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Union through Mr. Whalen to make "union" shops in New York. Had they said they signed an agreement to make company union shops, scab shops, we could understand it. There is no room in Brooklyn or New York for the Boot and Shoe. They must get out." A storm of applause followed in which the workers rose to vote by hand against the racketeering officials. It was announced that all Boot and Shoe members have been called to a meeting to organize together with the shoe workers of the Industrial Union into a united front to clean out the officials who have stabbed the workers in the back just as these officials have been kicked out out of Brockton.

Several telegrams of greetings were read and one from the Shoe Workers Protective Union of Boston, declaring that they would co-operate to keep scabs from entering the New York shops, indicating the mass support of the New England shoe workers. Tremendous cheers ended the meeting as Biedenkapp expressed the determination of the thousands of strikers to continue the strike until the union is recognized and all demands are won.

Earl Browder in Symposium

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, Herbert Herring, of Committee for Cultural Relations With Latin America, and Mary Borg, of the Anti-Imperialist League will speak at a symposium on Cuban situation, tonight, 8 p. m. at National Students League, 583-6th Ave. The occasion will also be a sendoff for the Student Delegate to Cuba. Admission 15 cents.

Hear the actual evidence in the Reichstag fire, presented to Workers' Court at 8 p.m. tonight, in Central Opera House, New York.

State Dep't, Chase Bank, Hush Machado $9,000,000 Robbery

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

had visited Machado personally and warned him that he must "put his house in order financially," said:

"That, of course, could only be done by making a compromise with his 'Machado's' political enemies, and naturally the only way he 'Machado' could do that was to make some concessions, but the result of which would be that Cuba would present a uniform front rather than to have the security holders made nervous by not knowing when, it at all, the present government would be thrown out of power. . . . The President admitted all this."

The letter also disclosed James' conviction that Jose Obregon, son-in-law of Machado, then employed by Havana Chase at $12,000 a year, was, "from any business standpoint, perfectly useless," but that they might as well keep him since "where the rub comes in is that if we did not pay him his salary the President would have to give him an allowance, and, in times as hard as these, it would be fairly difficult to do."

Robs Fund

The letter showed, thirdly, that Bruce at this time knew that the Cuban pension fund of $12,000,000, had been re-"reduced" by Machado to $3,000,000 and this his procedure —which, it is well known, Machado followed, provide the blood and iron, the bullets, armored autos and private assassins of his terror—gravely concerned both Bruce and the U. S. Department of State. As Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the committee, chewed his big cigar through the reading of the document, amazement spread over the face of everyone in the magnificent hearing room. The most general second reaction, however, was not indignation, but big bursts of laughter, the press, the Senators, even the bankers themselves, laughed again and again at the drollery of this complete, spectacular explanation of just how things were in Cuba.

Taken as a whole, the document was a factual primer of banker-dictatorship in Havana.

Personal Loans

Personal loans to Machado, plans for financing Machado's "public works" program, a gargantuan graft which Pecora has cited as violating the Sacrosanct Platt Amendment, a loan of $200,000 to de Cespedes, who later was to take Machado's place as the Wall Street agent in Havana —all these and more were discussed with brutal frankness in this document reporting ostensibly the progress of the Rockefeller banking business in Cuba.

"In this connection James complained against one Henry Catlin, an electric bond and share official, who was also a member of Havana Chase's Advisory Committee, saying: "He runs in and out of the palace (of Machado) every little while and is trying to get his own taxes reduced and would be delighted to play the lady bountiful with the funds of the Chase Bank," which, of course, was the last thing Chase would allow.

Some of the rare passages in the document follow in self-explanatory order:

"The interests of the president (Machado): The president's personal loan is now $130,000 and he promised to pay it off within 30 days. I should doubt very much whether he does this. The loan of Mestrie Machado is now about $45,000 unsecured. We had a proposition from them stating that they would pay this off if we would loan them $145,000 on Cuban internal Government bonds at market value without margin. We decided we would rather take our chances on losing $45,000 than on putting up an additional $100,000, so that item remains the same.

"You are familiar, of course, with the transaction by which Sherrill and Rosenthal (other Chase officers) collected $200,000 from Cespedes. The collection was really the best single thing that has been done for the bank this year.

"To touch for a moment on Obregon (Machado's son-in-law), as we know, from any business standpoint, he is perfectly useless. He has neither any ability for banking nor has he the slightest ability in negotiating, which was something which we thought it might be possible to build him up to do...From what I could gather... Joe has very little standing with the president... It would seem to me that the best thing to do at the moment would be to let things go on as they are... Rosenthal is very much concerned because he says that when he goes off on his vacation, that if Obregon is the next in charge, he will make all the bad loans all over again.

"He is not threatening to resign, but is very scared that he is going to be fired. This is naturally, of course, the best way to have him as he can do the least harm.

"Referring to the financing (to the government of huge loans) I saw the (American) Ambassador and he thought that the renewal should be for 60 days.

New Taxes

"I told him that we had thought that a renewal for 60 days would be undignified and the same had better be for six months—in accordance with the wishes of the president.... The president has promised him to reduce it (the budget) to $60,000,000. Further the president said he would receive $10,000,000 from the new taxes.

"The question was as to whether it would not be to our interest to keep as tight a hold as we could on the fiscal policies of Cuba. With this in mind, I had a talk with the president. I told him it was most important both from his standpoint and ours that he went right to work to reestablish the credit of Cuba." (The passages concerning concessions followed. Then: "He (Machado) mentioned that in this last Congress there were one or two dissenting voices but said that in the Congress which would convene in April, there would not be one dissenting voice. (I suppose the two dissenting voices are already in jail. I also told the president that we held ourselves at his services... To give him confidential advice where he might require it... I also stated that we felt we should keep more closely in touch."

James then explained that the president was "very hard" for $1,500,000 and wanted Chase to lend him $1,300,000. James commented, terms would be." . . . "The president had practically got to the bottom of the trust funds which of course he had no business in using. The funds are down in the neighborhood of approximately $3,000,000 and they should be around $12,000,000. This money will have to be replaced at some time as the trust fund is a pension fund... "Naturally the public do not know about this, although why they should not get on to it, I do not know, but it is worrying both the president and our own State Department very much."

"The president in the last tax law inserted a clause to the effect that he should have power to sell short term treasury notes. Of course nothing could be worse... And the State Department have realized this and I do not think he will be allowed to issue the same."

MINOR FOR MAYOR

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

A-Hunting We Go

By BEN FIELD

Batting for Edward Newhouse

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, New York.—The hunting season has opened with a bang. The law's been off squirrels for ten days. It will be off pheasants Monday. Geese with long necks hang over the farm on their way South. There are deer tracks on the ridge where four weeks ago we cut corn for the silo.

On our way up to the farm the road was full of game wardens. The old farmer who lives West of the farm where I have worked as a farmhand was at his gate watching a hunter and his dog. From the woods across the railroad tracks a gun went off, sounding like one stone hit against another. Even back in the city there are signs that the hunting season has opened. The subway trains carry ads of Hanes Underwear—some young gentlemen ofe the leisure class in their slick underwear holding guns.

Lenin liked to shoulder a gun when he was in exile in Siberia and go woodcocking. But you don't have to hide behind Lenin to admit a liking for hunting. Even if you don't jerk your shotgun once off your shoulder there is enough sport in tramping through the woods, sneaking up to a hickory tree, stumbling over the bogs to make a hunting day a day well spent.

In the city most young workers can not afford Hanes Underwear. Or the guns. A 22-rifle costs $22.50. Even shooting galleries are expensive. Very few of us when we were kids could buy waterguns or air rifles. In school only the wealthiest boys generally were members of the gun club. Whatever hunting we did was not out in the meadows or brake, but in some filthy backyard after cats or sparrows or faking a bead at a bottle on the fence.

* * *

HENCE city workers are seriously handicapped. "They don't know which end of the gun to use," says the ex-marine with whom we are squirrel hunting here. He is an expert marksman. He would rather hunt than eat. He comes from an Alabama farm, where his folks are as "poor as snakes." He laughs when he remembers Kelly and some of the other boys on the battleship Arkansas. "Most of the city boys couldn't hit the side of a barn with a 12-inch gun."

From the earliest days frontiersmen and farmers of America have used their guns like another arm. Against wild animals. For food. And it is so now still with tens of thousands of them. But game is much scarcer.

About 30 miles southeast of Houston, Texas, is Galveston Bay and miles of low country where rice is grown. Here hundreds of rice farmers have gone under, squeezed by the irrigation companies and the rice dealers. Negro farmhands have told me that once they could take their guns with them and bring back from the woods food to last them a couple of days. "Now you can hardly see a duck around. They make the season short. Possum and coon is thinned out."

When more and more farmers can not buy meat for their families a gun is a handy thing. I remember the Pennsylvania farmer with whom we stayed last July. I don't believe he had the money to buy shells for a shotgun. There wasn't a single chicken on his farm. On the desk before me lies his milk check: $7.85 with a deduction of $1.13 for cartage. Well, his cows weren't making a living for him. So one day one of them went out and stepped on a rabbit. How the five children fell on that sweet meat. And for one meal the gaunt farm-woman did not have to worry how to prepare her potatoes—boiled, mashed, salad, potatoes, potatoes, day in and out.

The "they" that the Negro farmhand was referring to are responsible for conditions in Michigan. Here the government has been trying to push the farmers off the marginal land in the northern counties to make it better hunting country for the rich automobile men in the southern part of the state. When bears raided the sheep, the farmers were fined heavily for attempting to kill them. Anything to keep enough sport for the big shots.

The Minnesota farmers, better organized than those in Michigan, put up a stiffer fight. Deer were eating their clover. They warned the state politicians, season or no season, they would put a stop to that. The farmers marched to the county seats and told the politicians that they could not afford to pay even a couple of dollars for hunting licenses. They would hunt without any. And they did not back down on their threat. Game wardens, many of them Farmer-Labor fakers, have been afraid to make arrests.

* * *

ONE reason for all these seasons and game laws and restrictions is to keep the use of firearms from spreading. Among the farmers this is difficult. The bosses will not hesitate to arm and deputize thugs and gorillas against Mexican cotton pickers in southern California, against steel strikers in Ambridge, against farmers who picket the roads for higher milk prices. When one of these toilers is shot down in cold blood the gangsters get away with it. Let an Italian worker kill a flicker and he is fined $5. This is what actually happened in Pennsylvania, where the good "Christian" Governor Pinchot paid the fine and grabbed for himself space in every newspaper.

The defenders of "law and order" must have guns. Sullivan Acts and other measures deprive the workers of bearing arms even though the Constitution expressly states that this right must not be infringed.

Hunting is a fine sport. Like most sports it has something to offer the farmer and worker. Not only food. The iron nerve, the firm hand, the keen eye, all are useful in the sharpening struggle.

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in his effort to catch up with Michael Gold and Dr. Luttinger in the socialist competition to raise money in the Daily Worker's $40,000 Drive. First day's receipts:

M. I. S.	$1.00
Sasha Stern	1.00
Red Spaks Soccer Team of Chicago	2.00
A. I. Gurshman	.50
M. West	1.00
City College Student	.50
Del	.10
Total	$6.00

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"MURDER" IS MASS VERDICT AGAINST LOS ANGELES OFFICIALS IN FIRE DEATH OF PARK JOBLESS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24.—The coroner's jury investigating the Griffith Park fire, in which 100 unemployed relief workers were burned to death, has brought in a verdict of gross negligence and unpreparedness as responsible for the deaths. The jury declared: "We find that death resulted from gross negligence and unpreparedness for fire in Griffith Park and gross negligence of the supervision of county welfare men at Griffith Park."

* * *

By H. B. LAWTON

LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—How unemployed workers on county relief jobs were driven to their deaths in the flames of the Griffith Park fire by threats and beatings from their foremen, was described by worker eye-witnesses to the mass jury which has returned against Los Angeles officials a verdict of "murder dut to criminal negligence."

The trial of "The Workers Against the City and County of Los Angeles" was held in the headquarters of the Los Angeles Relief Workers' Protective Union, 741 South Wall St. The five worker-judges who presided, and the mass jury of 2,500 which jammed the hall, demanded immediate removal of the city and county authorities. The defendants did not appear, but the trial proceeded without them.

Theodore Gottsdanker, veteran Los Angeles lawyer who was selected as prosecuting attorney, was heartily cheered when he declared in his opening statement that, **"This is no mock trial; the Coroner's inquest was the mock trial."**

Attorney Gottsdanker, having stated that the witnesses before the Coroner's Jury were witnesses for the defendants and that the judgment rendered at the Mass Trial would be sent to the Grand Jury, proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

Saw 47 Bodies

Russell Dell, the first witness, said that the only protection that could have been given to the men who lost their lives was to have kept them out of the canyon in which the fire raged. This was not done, according to Dell.

That only 26 lives were lost, as reported by the Los Angeles Times and other local capitalist papers, Dell declared was a lie. He said he counted 47 dead bodies at the scene of the tragedy.

The second witness asserted that no protection had been provided by the city in case of fire, and that he, himself, helped to carry out 51 workers' bodies burned black. This witness also added that no "straw bosses" went down to help fight the fire and that, so far as he knew, no "straw bosses" had been burned.

Knocked Him Down

This witness testified that he was at a distance of two to three blocks from the fire and that it took him about ten minutes to get to it; that a straw boss knocked him down twice in an effort to force him into the burning inferno.

This witness, a young Negro worker, said that he was told to "go down," that he did so, but "went down the other way" out of the danger zone.

The next witness was an aged worker of 64 years, whose eyes had been injured and whose feet had been burned in the fire which, he stated, was "an ordinary brush fire." He said he worked for three hours fighting the fire; that he "never saw any rangers or even any firemen till the fire was all out." He was not called as a witness by the Grand Jury, he declared.

Rangers At Safe Distance

The workers were forced down into the fire death-trap, according to this witness. They were told to "get down in there or no more work," he said. Three hundred went down, he averred. He testified further that one worker out of his crew of 20 was lost that he knew of; that he saw but one ranger and that he was standing safely far up on the top of a hill looking down at the fire through his field glasses!

Another worker, not examine dby the Prosecuting Attorney but present at the scene of the fire, charged that a ranger declared in the presence of the speaker and other workers that all of the relief workers in Griffith Park should have been burned up! Then the city wouldn't have to be bothered with supporting them!

In addition to the verbal testimony offered at the trial, sworn, written statements of 51 workers present at the time of the fire, and after it, have been collected, according to workers' attorney, Frankel.

Communists Answer Frame Up Charges

Lawrence Ross, representative of the Communist Party and candidate in the last election for Mayor of Los Angeles on the Communist Party ticket, was next asked to take the stand in connection with charges made in an article in the Los Angeles Times accusing Communists of having started the fire.

"Communists do not believe in acts of individual terrorism," declared Ross. He then went on to state that the only way in which the working class can gain its objectives, and the way in which it attempts to do so, is by mass action. This, he said, is the belief of Communists and that, therefore, it could not have been a "Red" who set the fire, if it was set. A committee of 20, he added, had visited the Times office and had protested against the lying article appearing in that paper laying the responsibility for the fire on Communists. The Times offered no apology and no retraction of its false statement. The only action it took, according to Ross, was a threat to call the police!

Attorney Gottsdanker summed up the testimony in the case by declaring that the fire started at 2:20 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 2; that 100 lives were lost; that the city took no precautionary measures either to prevent the fire or to combat it.

FOOD VITAL FOR SILK WORKERS IN PATERSON STRIKE

Bullets Didn't Stop Them; Now Hungry

By CAROLINE DREW

(Secretary Silk and Dye Strikers' Relief Committee)

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The silk and dye strikers of Paterson and Lodi tighten their belts another notch, Monday was the start of the eighth week of the first strike in many a year which has shut down both the silk and dye factories.

There have been many struggles in Paterson. The silk city of many looms, which are divided among hundreds of lofts where weavers grow bent, old and anemic, working many hours for low wages, has a militant history. But in this 1933 strike the silk workers coming from large scale industrial undertakings employing from two thousand to four thousand workers, many of them young native Americans, add their resentment against starvation wages, split shifts, double loads and unhealthy working conditions.

Bullets Didn't Stop Them

"Have you ever looked in a dye house?" one of these young Americans asked the government officials at the recent hearing in Washington. He looked squarely at them when they answered "No," and told them that since they did not have the experience of working with dyes which ruin the skin, lungs, health, in rooms wet with chemicals which bring rheumatism and other diseases, since they did not know what a worker's life was, how could they say the $13 granted by the N. R. A. was sufficient.

"If $13 is enough wages, have your wife try to feed your family on it," is what another worker said. "We go to the stores and find the prices higher every day, we know we can't live on it," said a third. And they mean what they say. Tear gas, hot lead, clubs, can't stop them. They met the murderous police thugs in Lodi the first days of the strike. Bullets critically wounded three and wounded others on Friday, the 20th, at the National Piece Dye Works in East Paterson. That won't stop them. Workers beaten by clubs and struck by gas bombs did not run and hide; they stayed and fought and rushed to save their buddies.

They Need Food

The silk and dye strikers are fighting for bread and butter. They need a little food to fight on. They can't go on the picket lines every day without relief. They cannot see their children go to school hungry.

Rush donations to Silk and Dye Strikers' Relief Committee, W. I. R. co-operating, 222 Paterson St., Paterson, N. J.

New York Must Respond

These picket line kitchens, a kitchen for unmarried strikers, a food distribution center for families of strikers, are operating in co-operation with the Workers' International Relief. The W. I. R. is also aiding in the collection of funds and food throughout New Jersey and in New York City. Food in the strike relief centers in Paterson has been very low during the past week. The W. I. R. calls upon all workers and sympathisers in New Jersey and New York to contribute. Two pounds of food, coffee, canned goods, beans, rice, etc., from 1,000 sympathisers would mean a ton of food a week for the Paterson strikers. We call upon New York to respond to this call. Bring food, funds, clothes, shoes to the W. I. R., 870 Broadway.

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"Militant" Supports Silk Strike Betrayers

Trotskyite Sheet Conceals Schweitzer-Keller Strikebreaking Deals With NRA

By CARL REEVE.

NEW YORK.—The "Militant," organ of the Trotsky group in the U. S., announces in a recent issue a "special silk strike number," a "new policy" of "transforming" itself into a mass agitation paper. The "Militant" thinly covers its main purpose, to defend the United Textile Workers' Union, A. F. of L. leadership, with some mildly "progressive" phrases, slapping WmMacMahon, president of the A. F. of L. textile union, on the wrist.

The "Militant" in attempting to chain the workers to the A. F. of L. burocracy, is so careless in its slanders that it contradicts itself in the same issue. Attempting to keep going the fabrication of MacMahon and the Paterson capitalist press, the "Militant" repeats the lie of **"unconfirmed reports of the offer by the National Union of individual strike settlements and a lower wage scale"** ("Militant," page 1, Oct. 7). But in the same issue the "Militant" admits that these false and slanderous reports circulated by the bosses and their press **were denied.** "The National Textile Workers Union is reported in the Paterson papers to be offering separate shop settlements below the demands of the official general strike committee...The disavowal of such intentions in the Paterson papers of Oct. 3 didn't come too soon." ("Militant," Oct. 7, editorial, page 4).

The above examples taken from many, suffices to expose the slanderous methods used by the new "mass agitation" paper supporting the U.T.W. leadership.

Shooting at Dead Dog

It is popular, at this late date in the strike, after eight weeks of betrayal, for the "Militant" to come out against MacMahon, after he has already been discredited. The "Militant" is shooting at a dead dog. Although its shots are by no means dum dum bullets but rather B.B.'s. But we look in vain throughout the "silk number" for the name of Frank Schweitzer, secretary of the Associated Silk Workers (U.T.W.) and MacMahon's representative in Paterson. In the many columns on the silk strike we find the name of Eli Keller, chief Paterson organiser of the silk strike and purveyor of MacMahon's policies only once, where he is mildly criticised for a "bureocratic" letter. In the following issue of Oct. 14 we find not one mention of the sell-outs of either Schweitzer or Keller.

Is there any difference between the leadership of the Associated Silk of Paterson, **which is a local union of the U.T.W., and the national policy of the U.T.W.?** Is there any struggle between the two?

What About Schweitzer and Keller

Schweitzer and Keller are following MacMahon's line in the silk strike. They refused to call out the dye strikers; they told the workers not to picket; they refused to spread the strike; they tried to break up the strike by sending the ribbon weavers back to work; they sent no one into New England, let alone the South; they agreed to the five weeks truce in Washington; they agreed to a separate agreement with the Jacquard workers; they tried to send the dyers back to work under a disgraceful U.T.W. agreement on two separate occasions; they both refused to make any public statement even mildly criticizing MacMahon. And now these leaders as well as the "Militant" are trying to block the organization of one united rank and file union of the dyers, which was proposed by the N.T.W. and enthusiastically received by the rank and file of the A. F. of L.

"Militant" Doesn't Expose N.R.A. Role

The "Militant's" line, the line of the employers, is seen again in the handling of the question of the N. R.A. by the "Militant." **The fact that Schweitzer on numerous occasions has praised the N.R.A. is suppressed.** Also the fact that Keller has made no statement against the N.R.A. The role of the N.R.A. is not brought out by the "Militant." The "N.R.A. trap" is spoken of. **But why is it that the Blue Eagle heads all official parades of the Associated Silk of Paterson and is not seen on the N.T.W.U. picket lines?** Because the N.T.W.U. has explained to the workers that **the N.R.A.-Roosevelt Government, in cooperation with the Paterson Associated Silk leaders as well as MacMahon, has chained the workers to the $13 cotton code and had a hand in all sell-out agreements so far negotiated.** To criticize the N.R.A., as the "Militant" has done, without bringing out the fact that the N.R.A. relies on the Associated Silk leaders of Paterson to cook up strikebreaking agreements in secret conferences still going on, is to hide the strikebreaking role of the N.R.A. as well as to protect MacMahon's Paterson lieutenant.

Militant Repeats Lies About Forces.

The Militant has also spread the lies of the manufacturers regarding the relationship of forces in the present strike. The Militant says "The Allentown workers have affiliated to the National strike committee" (U.T.W.). In Allentown, the Allentown Silk Workers' Union is affiliated to the United National Strike Committee, with which the N.T.W.U. is affiliated and the U.T.W. represents nothing in Allentown. The elected delegates of the Allentown workers proved this at the recent hearings before Wagners' N.R.A. Board, and Washington N.R.A. hearings.

The Militant has taken the line of the employers on its deliberate falsification of the role of the United National Strike Committee. This committee, led by the National Textile Workers' Union, **unites a full half of the strikers, including the entire strikes of the Allentown and Easton area and hundreds of silk workers in Paterson, as well as a large percentage of the dye strikers.**

Unity of the strikers regardless of their organisation, in one strike committee, to negotiate one settlement, is essential to a complete victory. The Militant, like the U.T.W. opposes the demands of one united union in the dye strike, which would win the strike.

Militant Opposes Unity.

This unity has been demanded time and again by the United Strike Committee and has been refused by the Associated silk leaders in Paterson repeatedly. On the question of unity, MacMahon and his representatives in Paterson, the leaders of the Associated Silk (U.T.W.) and the Trotskyites and Lovestonites have a common line—to refuse to recognize the demand for unity by the workers, especially for one united dyers' union, and keep the workers solely under the strikebreaking A.F.L. leadership.

All demands and demonstrations of the workers' solidarity and unity are carefully kept out of the Militant, in line with the policy of the manufacturers.

The N.R.A., the manufacturers, the U.T.W. in Paterson and MacMahon have a common line toward the N.T.W.U., and the United National Strike Committee to isolate them and smash the strike. The line of the National Textile Workers' Union has been followed in the silk strike by the rank and file workers inside the A. F. of L. Unity has been achieved on the picket line by N.T.W.U. and A. F. of L. members, at the call of the N.T.W.U. Mass picketing has been carried on by A. F. of L. members, violating earlier instructions of the U. T.W. in Paterson, at the call of the N.T.W.U. The strike has been spread under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union and the U.N.S.C. It was the N.T.W.U. and the U.N.S.C. which went into Rhode Island, and successfully called on the U.T.W. members to strike over the heads of their leaders. It was under the leadership of the N.T.W.U. that the strikers of Easton and Allentown were united into united front district strike committees. It was under the N.T.W.U. leadership that joint action between Allentown, Paterson and the anthracite was achieved. It was the N.T.W.U. that proposed the organization of one united rank and file dyers' union.

The N.T.W.U. called out and led the Paterson dye strike. The N.T. W.U. defeated the five weeks' truce perpetrated by the U.T.W. The leadership of the N.T.W.U. defeated the two attempts of the U.T.W. Dyers' Union leaders advised by Keller and Schweitzer, to sell out the dye strike. The N.T.W.U. leadership guarded against splitting the strike by the sending of the ribbon weavers back to work and later the jacquard workers.

The Militant has nothing but praise for the U.T.W. leaders in Paterson. Only in one point is there a semblance of criticism. "Let them (the militants—Ed.) watch such people," says the Militant, speaking of people who "tend" toward the reactionary U.T.W. policies. **The Militant does not say who these people are. And it does not call for a fight against them. They should be watched while they break the strike. "Such people" are the leaders of the Associated Silk in Paterson, the representiatives of MacMahon there, the collaborators, with the manufacturers and with Panken, Wagner, Roosevelt's N.R.A., the Lovestonite U.T.W. leaders, the Kellers and Schweixters, the Militant. "Such people" are those who are trying to split up the strike into fragments, to behead its militant leadership, the N.T.W.U. and to drive the workers back to work.**

The Militant, with the same policy as the Lovestonites, heaps nothing but praises on "such people," saying "The Associated Silk, barring minor errors, here and there, has done itself proud in the present strike situation."

The policies of the N.T.W.U. are leading the strikers of Paterson toward unity and victory. The silk and dye strikers, with almost unexampled militancy and solidarity, are on guard, under the leadership of the N.T.W.U., against traitors and betrayers. **With the slogan of one powerful united rank and file dyers' union, and unity of the silk workers under the banner of the United National Strike Committee, the Paterson strikers will be able to continue to defeat renegades and traitors, and win the strike.**

Model N.R.A. City Cuts Relief to Jobless 26 P. C.

Cleveland Workers Demand Jobless Insurance

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Cleveland, which has been boasted about far and wide by the Roosevelt government and the employers as the leading N.R.A. city, has come forward, under the leadership of the democratic administration of Mayor Miller, with an announcement of cuts in unemployment relief ranging from 10 per cent for families of two, we see the N.R.A. policy in operation to 26 per cent for those who have six in the family, starting today. Here as far as the unemployed masses are concerned.

While the steel mills in the city of Cleveland are cutting down on the number of days per week and thus throwing larger and larger masses on a shorter part-time week with absolutely no re-employment at all and the fifth winter of unemployment facing the Cleveland unemployed Mayor Miller, who is claiming he represents the Roosevelt administration, comes forward boldly with the policy of the big steel companies and bankers of Cleveland—with a new attack upon the workers.

The Unemployed Councils have immediately reacted to this challenge of the ruling class and have decided to mobilize the masses of Cleveland's unemployed to fight relief cuts at demonstrations in front of seven relief stations on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 26 at 2 p. m. The Unemployed Council is also sending a mass delegation to the regular meeting of the City Council on Monday night, Oct. 23. The main demands that the unemployed workers under the leadership of the Unemployed Council will present before the city and county authorities are:

1. Immediate withdrawal of the relief cut.
2. Immediate increase in unemployment relief to meet the higher cost of living.
3. Single men to recieve relief at the local relief stations instead of being sent to the wood-pile.

There are 13 relief stations in Cleveland but the demonstrations on Thursday will gather at the seven most important. These are as follows:

1. Denison Branch—West 22nd and Denison.
2. 33rd and Lorain.
3. Doan Relief Station—East 106th and Superior.
4. Broadway—Broadway and 58th St.
5. 13701 Kinsman Road.
6. 40th and Broadway.
7. 140th and Hayden.

The Unemployed Council is demanding not only the return of these cuts to the impoverished workers, but the immediate passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and that the city council shall indorse the bill and demand its passage by the federal government.

Ford Strikers at Meet Vote to Seek Aid of Labor Defense

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—At a general membership meeting of the Ford workers of Chester, Pa., at which over 1,000 workers were present, they unanimously voted to accept the International Labor Defense as their defense organization. The vote was taken as a result of the demands from a large number of the workers for endorsement of the I. L. D.

The I. L. D. has already defended a number of strikers. Preparations are now going forward to develop a huge mass defense. Offices are being established within the union headquarters. A broad rank and file committee is being established and a fight for the rights of the strikers is being started, on the main issue of the rights of strikers to picket and a stop to police terror which is now worse than at any time.

The demand for the I. L. D. defense comes as a result of the popularity achieved by the I. L. D. through its militant mass and legal defense of many other strikes under A. F. of L. and independent leadership, together with its defense of the violated rights of the Negro People.

National Events

Browder to Speak In Cleveland

Recognition of Soviet Russia will be the subject of a lecture by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, Thursday, Oct. 29, 8 p.m., in the South "B" Hall of the Public Auditorium.

Earl Browder has been to the Soviet Union several times and will discuss the issues involved in recognition in a thorough-going manner.

The public is invited to the meeting. Admission is 10 cents.

The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS

TAPS

COMRADE ANDERSON of Post 169, W.E.S.L., Chicago, went West this week. He was murdered by thugs. The Post participated officially at his funeral. The Workers Ex-Servicemen are sorry to lose a good comrade but we want no tears. The best way to honor a comrade is to build bigger and stronger posts and through militant organized action win the support of honest workers and vets everywhere. Disciplined mass action is the best defense against gangsters and their ilk. Rats don't attack bulldogs. Hang on, BUILD, act now! Keep the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League on the front line of the class struggle.

Another "Typical Revolt"

Siam's miniature navy went in for one of those infectious "typical" revolts. It was a comic opera, dress rehearsal revolution run by a prince against a crown. Nothing serious. Don't believe the capitalist papers. However, these dress rehearsals give the rank and file much to think about, and plenty of practice for the Great Day.

* * *

Byrd Ship Takes On Beer

Thirty-one thousand bottles of beer were put aboard the "Jacob Ruppert," flagship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Colonel Ruppert is sponsor of the expedition. No doubt science will benefit by this load of beer. Among the animals on board are 26 husky dogs, 2 contented cows and the "Blue Buzzard." During the long winter nights the boys might find relaxation in throwing empty bottles at the South Pole. A new continent may be found, bounded on the north by the "Blue Buzzard," on the south by contented cows and the east and west by 3.2.

* * *

Are You Getting Relief?

If not, then read this and fight for it. Article 14, Veteran Relief, Section 117 says:

"A person, male or female, who has served in the Military or Naval service of the U. S. and has been honorably discharged from the service, and his or her family, including a dependent widowed daughter and the families of any who may be deceased, when in need of public relief and care, shall be eligible for Veteran Relief, if such a person or persons, have resided in the state for the year preceding the application for relief."

All veterans should read this carefully. "Legislative bodies shall make appropriations and raise money for Veteran Relief in the same manner as for the care and relief of other persons in need of public relief and care." You see, buddy, we vets are not a privileged class. We are just workers with or without uniforms. And with or without funds. The state recognizes on paper the need for Veteran Relief. But how many are getting it? Very few. Why? Because of lack of organization, because they are too lazy to get off the park bench, because they do not know the law, because they believe the Red Cross, and the buck passing officials of the American Legion, V.F.W., and D.A.V. But since we are entitled to it, and, I am sure, in NEED, it is time we did ORGANIZE. It is time we got off the park bench. It is time we DEMANDED that the state live up to its paper promise. How are we to get this relief? One way is through joining hands with your buddies in that Big Relief March on Oct. 27th, when the needy veterans of New York will march to City Hall and demand what is coming to them.

SECTION 119. "In the city of N. Y., the Commissioner of Public Welfare shall include in his annual estimate the amount necessary to carry into effect the provisions of SECTION 117 and the officers charged with the duty of making the budget of the city of N. Y. shall annually include therein the sum necessary for this purpose." In the city of N. Y., the relief to persons provided in SECTION 117 of this article SHALL BE PAID DIRECT to the beneficiaries by the commissioner on a written recommendation signed by the relief committee, the commander and the quartermaster or treasurer of such post, garrison or camp. Here it is in black and white. If you want this Relief then get behind the March on Oct. 27th.

* * *

Dear Mike, What a World

Waddaya mean, muscilin' in on my territory? and stealing that English admiral story under my nose? However, I'll have to forgive you as the writeup was splendiloquent. And since you too are a fighter in thate greatest of wars, the Class Struggle, you many use my skirmish line any time.

N. R. A. PLOT WEARING THIN

CUMBERLAND, Md.—The Tin Mill here is closed down, that is, the hot mills. The rumor is: No Orders. Many of the Celanese workers are dissatisfied, and the same condition is at the Kelly, Springfield Tire Co. The high fever that boosted the N. R. A. is now cooling off and much talk, by a big number, is now telling how the joke work-

Merger of Two A. F. L. Hat Unions Not Carried Through

Millinery Workers Meet Tonight, Hear Gold and Minor

NEW YORK.—The struggle for power between the officials of the United Hatters of North America and the Millinery, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Unions prevented the scheduled amalgamation of the two A. F. of L. unions, it was revealed yesterday when the national conventions of both unions closed here. The Millinery delegates voted to authorize their General Board to bring about "peace" between the two officialdoms after they learned that negotiations were broken up.

Max Zaritsky, president of the Millinery Workers, in his report to the convention delegates indicated what the officials of both unions expected to gain for themselves by bringing both unions together. A secret agreement had been reached by the officials of the two unions in which it had been settled that Max Zaritsky was to be president of the union, Michael Green of the United Hatters, vice-president, and Martin Lawlor, the aged secretary of the hatters, was to continue as secretary with the provision that one of the millinery officials was to succeed him as secretary. This was defeated by officials of the Hatters' Union, who want more of the spoils.

Rank and file millinery workers are organizing their forces to bring about real unity of the workers in both unions with the purpose of exposing and defeating the plans of the officials, who seek to gain greater control to enable them to sell out the workers more effectively.

The Millinery Rank and File Committee calls all headgear workers and all other needle workers to a mass meeting at Bryant Hall tonight, Oct. 25, to hear a report on the convention. The meeting also is called for the purpose of hearing the issues of the election campaign. Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, will speak.

Fists Fly as Newsboys Demand $1.50 Gypped by Boston Transcript

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—The staid offices of the Boston Transcript were thrown into an uproar today when from twenty to thirty newsboys stormed the business office demanding their full pay of $4.50 a week instead of $3 a week they have been paid for the past year. The boys only recently discovered that the agent employed by the Transcript to employ the boys had been pocketing $1.50 a week from each pay envelope. Fists flew as one slender youth newsboy resisted his boss. Transcript business executives separated the two but the verbal battle raged on, the Transcript executives taking the side of the thief and trying to whitewash him with various excuses.

The boys continued to shout their demands for nearly an hour refusing to leave until the man was ousted and they got their full pay.

Minneapolis Workers Join Nation-Wide Protest on Lynching

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 24.—The Minneapolis district of the International Labor Defense yesterday called on all Negro and white workers and their organizations to join in a mighty protest against the brutal lynching of George Armwood in Maryland Wednesday night. Protest meetings are being organized throughout the district.

Meanwhile, the district I. L. D. wired a protest to Gov. Ritchie of Maryland demanding in the name of its hundreds of Negro and white members the death penalty against all participants in the lynching, including the officials responsible for the presence of Armwood in the Princess Anne jail and failure to defend him.

Section 9, C. P., of Boston, raised its original quota of $30 for the Daily Worker to $100. Section 8 doubled its quota of $30, and promises to go over the top.

FASCIST TENDENCIES IN ROOSEVELT GOV'T GROW AS N.R.A. DEEPENS CRISIS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

attempts of the workers to raise them, as the daily costs of living were steadily jerked upward!

It was, in other words, the **deliberate grinding out of extra profit for the capitalists through the widening of the gap between the cost of production and the selling price, through the cheapening of the dollar.**

Through the N. R. A. mechanism of fast rising prices and stationary, or lagging wages, Roosevelt has deliberately imposed a uniform, masked wage cut on the entire American working class!

And the result is only too vividly mirrored in the latest data on the amount of goods that the American masses have been able to consume under the Roosevelt N. R. A.

The A. & P. Grocery Chain reports sales running from 6 to 12 per cent below last year. **The N. R. A. has meant less food for the American workers!**

The Federal Reserve Bank reports that dollar sales, of the country's department stores, despite every effort of the Johnson N. R. A. ballyhoo, despite the stupid, hysterical drumming of the "Buy Now" campaign, are running more than 2 per cent below last year. **And the bank points out that since retail prices have risen at least 15 per cent, during this period there must have taken place a 17 per cent drop in actual amount of goods sold!**

This is the most damning proof that the Roosevelt N.R.A. program has, not only failed to fulfill its promise of alleviating the poverty of the masses, but has, on the contrary deepened and degraded it still further.

Roosevelt promises to increase the purchasing power of the masses. **But his N.R.A. program has choked off the buying power of the workers by the deep cut in the REAL wages effected through the N.R.A. mechanism of rising prices and lagging wages!**

And it is just this poverty of the masses (the glib "underconsumption" of the Roosevelt vocabulary), that is the basic cause of the crisis, and that is being intensified, not diminished.

The Roosevelt N.R.A. thus stands revealed as utterly incapable of getting the Wall Street rulers out of the crisis, as nothing but the unconscious instrument for deepening the crisis by still further destroying the domestic market, by driving the people deeper into poverty and hunger.

* * *

IT certainly has not escaped attention that the N.R.A. publicity is being quietly and swiftly eased off the front pages of the capitalist press. The press can no longer conceal the fact that American economy, the temporary shot of inflation given it by Roosevelt is wholly played out, is plunging downward with accelerating speed.

Steel production, now at a point 50 per cent below the seasonal peak made during July, is now at 34 per cent of capacity, and faced with a prospect of one of the leanest winters in the history of the industry.

The steel backlog of unfilled orders, a sensitive index of future business has just broken downward through the lowest point ever recorded, the 1910 level.

Railroad carloading? Never penetrated to any appreciable extent above last year's levels. And the less-than-car loading figure, the index to RETAIL buying never even went above last year's levels!

Building construction? Plunging downward to new lows all the time. **Now at the lowest levels of the crisis.**

Foreign commerce? Still remains at the low crisis level, over 60 per cent below 1929.

Re-employment? Despite the deliberately vague reports coming from Washington, it cannot be hidden from the workers that the vast army of jobless remains around the 17,000,000 of the peak unemployment in March.

Production? The New York Times index shows a drop of 30 per cent in the last eight weeks.

After six months of the Roosevelt N.R.A. economic program, the capitalist solution to the crisis so glowingly heralded by the Roosevelt propaganda experts—American economy is headed precipitately downward, after having accomplished only the briefest of seasonal spurts in a few industries.

* * *

Drive Toward Fascism

FUNDAMENTALLY, the Roosevelt program has for its purpose the strengthening of monopoly capital, the guaranteeing of its profits. Roosevelt wants to reduce the cost of production for big monopoly industry so as to give it advantages in the home market and in the fight for foreign markets.

The Roosevelt program is thus a dual affair—the tightening of the monopoly grip on the home market, and the aggressive imperialist expansion outward for foreign markets.

It is the central proposition of this article that the failure of the N.R.A. to alleviate the crisis, the consequent necessary for increased reduction in the living standards of the workers, makes inevitable the development of more and more open Government violence, more and more fascist reaction against the rising struggles of the working class, more and more preparation for imperialist war.

(To Be Continued)

WORKERS FROM 14 STEEL MILLS MAP UNION BUILDING

Industrial Union Holds Calumet Conference

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Oct. 23.—Steel workers from 15 mills in this district gave a spirited response to the call for a conference of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The conference held Sunday at Rumanian-American Hall was attended by 141 delegates from the Calumet steel region.

There were representatives from 34 fraternal organizations, five unemployed organizations, two independent unions, and 13 locals of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Ten per cent of the delegates, coming from 12 steel towns, were Negro workers.

Joe Weber, District Trade Union Unity League secretary, reported to the conference, drawing the lessons of the Standard Forgings strike which has just been called off because of the strikebreaking carried through by the N.R.A. and the A. F. of L.

All delegates spoke of wagecutting carried through under the N.R.A. Every one called for action against it.

A Provisional Organizing Committee of 20 members was elected to put the decisions of the conference into action. It was decided to begin mass meetings immediately to open the campaign, to be followed with conferences on local and mill scale and the preparations of actual struggles. Mass meetings are to be held this week in Indiana Harbor and in Gary, stronghold of the U. S. Steel.

The conference endorsed the proposal of the Chicago Workers School (already endorsed by the S.M.W.I.U. District Board), for the establishment of two schools in the Calumet region for the steel workers. The conference also endorsed the building of the Women's Auxiliary of the S.M.W.I.U. and cheered the talk of Mrs. Jenkins, who spoke for the Women's Auxiliary.

Reports of the Standard Forgings workers points out that although taking a temporary defeat, they intended to go back into the shop and carry on organizing work so that in the near future they can come out with the workers of other mills and force the steel trust to give in to the demands of the steel workers and to recognize the union of the steel workers, the S.M.W.I.U.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—New England District Convention of the Finnish Workers Federation held in Maynard, Mass., last week, hails improved Daily Worker and pledges to exceed its $225 quota before Nov. 1. Circulation doubled already. We pledge to go forward to build "Daily" among Finnish-American masses of textile, granite, metal workers and farmers.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Boston

OCT. 28th:

District Daily Worker Dance at the National Textile Workers Industrial Union Hall, 70 Beach St. Adm. 25c.

Philadelphia

OCT. 28th:

Dance and Entertainment given by the Office Workers Union at the Pen and Hammer Club, 136 S. 4th St. Adm. 20c.

Wilmington, Del.

OCT. 27th:

Lecture and Entertainment given at the Workmen's Circle Hall, 233 Shipley Street. David Levinson, Phila. attorney, recently returned from the Soviet Union and Germany will speak on "German Fascism." John Reed Club of Philadelphia will stage a new play and chalk talk. Freiheit Gesangs Ferein will sing. Admission 25c.

Cleveland

OCT. 28th:

Dance at the Lithuanian Workers Hall, 920 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m.

Gary, Ind.

OCT. 28th:

Banquet given by Unit 9 (Tolleston) at 1948 West 10 Place, at 9 p.m. Admission free. Very elaborate and fine dinner will be served.

Los Angeles

NOV. 5th:

Extraordinary Concert, Music, Entertainment and Drama to be held at 214 Loma Drive at 8 p.m.

California

The great Soviet film "1905" adapted from M. Gorki's famous novel "Mother" will be shown in the following cities on the dates listed below for the benefit of the Daily Worker. Comrade Ed. Royce is touring with this film.

Oct. 27-28—San Jose.
Oct. 29—Fresno.
Oct. 30—Berkeley
Nov. 2 to 12 inclusive—Los Angeles.

Detroit Check-Up Finds Laxness Enemy of 'Daily'

By A. B. MAGIL.

"—And I continue to insist that we can start establishing REAL contacts only with the aid of a common newspaper, as a single, regular, All-Russian enterprise, which will summarize the results of all the diverse forms of activity and thereby stimulate our people to march forward untiringly along all the innumerable paths which lead to the revolution in the same way as all roads lead to Rome."
—V. I. LENIN, "What Is To Be Done?"

* * *

THE Daily Worker is six pages of 4 type and paper.

The Daily Worker is a paper that presents the news from the workers' viewpoint.

The Daily Worker is an agitator and propagandist in the battles of the working class.

The Daily Worker is an **organizer** of workers' struggles.

Choose your own definition. Each describes the Daily Worker; but only the last two, taken together, describe a bolshevik newspaper.

For years there has been much talk in our movement and much pious repetition of a well-known quotation from Lenin about a bolshevik paper being a collective organizer, as well as a collective agitator and propagandist. And having said our Communist prayers, we have considered our duty done; the job of translating these words into action was regarded as a routine task, involving no real political and organizational responsibility for the entire Party.

The Open Letter to the Party members sent a great gust of fresh air sweeping through the Party, cleaning out the cobwebs and accumulated dust of years.

One of the sore spots that the Open Letter exposed was the situation in regard to the Daily Worker. In a period of advancing crisis, when new tens of thousands of workers and other sections of the toiling population were being drawn into struggle, the circulation of the only working-class daily in English had actually declined. Drastic action was needed.

A New "Daily" Is Born.

One month after the Open Letter, a new Daily Worker was born, an enlarged, improved, dynamic "Daily" that would interest even the most backward workers.

Was this all that the Open Letter demanded of us? Were these changes by themselves enough to achieve mass circulation for the Daily Worker, and convert our paper into that collective agitator, propagandist and organizer we have so long talked about? Let us see how the Detroit District answered these questions.

If you read the resolutions adopted by our district, section and unit conference, you won't find a single one that doesn't place the Daily Worker in the very center of our concentration work and make it an integral part of our efforts to build the Party and the Auto Workers' Union in the day-to-day struggles of the workers. How have these resolutions been carried out?

1. From August 1 to September 20, 40 new Daily Worker subscriptions and renewals were secured in Detroit, **but 39 old ones were lost.**

2. The Daily Worker was not **sold** regularly at a single factory.

3. During this period the sales of the paper increased by about 100, not because of any special efforts in this direction, but entirely as a result of the enlargement and improvement of the paper. This brings the sales to the total of 825 daily and 1,150 on Saturday—which is still about 300 below what they were a year ago and more than 1,000 less than were being sold about three years ago.

4. Of about 80 Party units in Detroit, only 36—less than half—were getting the Daily.

5. Only 30 carrier routes were in existence in the entire city.

6. In Henry Ford's Dearborn, chief concentration section of the district, a city with a population of 65,000, where a mass workers' united front election movement had been developed, involving thousands of workers, a grand total of 55 (fifty-five) Daily Workers were being sold each day.

What Is Wrong?

What is wrong? Were the resolutions that were adopted bad resolutions? Units discuss the Open Letter, pass resolutions making the Daily Worker part of their concentration work—and then don't even bother to get the Daily! How is this possible?

It is clear that nothing was fundamentally wrong with the resolutions, but everything was wrong with carrying them out. In other words, in the very act of resolving to make the change demanded in the Open Letter, in regard to the Daily Worker everything was left unchanged. An old story? **But the Open Letter is not an old story; the Open Letter means business!**

The greatest share of the blame for this situation must be placed on the District Daily Worker Committee and the District Buro. In fact, it was not until September 20, more than two months after the Open Letter was issued, that the Daily Worker Committee and the Buro finally checked up and learned the dismal facts. The section committees are also to blame—not the units, which in many cases have not been shown how to work, how to solve their problems, how to carry out in practice the Open Letter. But the section committees can say quite justly that they received no criticism or guidance from those comrades most actively in charge of the Daily Worker in this district. And they can also say that no efforts were made to popularize the new 6-page Daily; in fact, this question was not even discussed by the Buro and the Daily Worker Committee.

This situation is reflected also in the financial campaign for the Daily Worker. No organizational preparations were made in advance of the campaign, and the result is that four weeks after the start of the drive, the Detroit District has raised only about one-quarter of its $2,000 quota, while many of the Party units have not yet turned in a cent. Here too we find that section committees adopted ambitious plans, calling not only for raising funds, but for securing subs and increasing sales—and then promptly forgot about them.

Among the various language groups it is the leading Party comrades who have shown the greatest apathy and even pessimism regarding the campaign; they have had to be corrected by the rank and file, often by non-Party workers, who have shown their readiness to raise funds to maintain the Daily Worker.

Steps are now being taken to remedy this situation, both in regard to the financial campaign and the circulation of the Daily Worker. But it will require persistent work on the part of all leading comrades (the rank and file are always willing to work if only shown how) before the picture can be radically changed.

Laundry Drivers' Strike Stifled by A. F. of L. Leaders; Lumber Workers Score Officials' Sabotage in Strike

Betrayal Worsens Job Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In the laundry industry the A. F. of L. members of the rank and file on October 12 voted on strike for higher wages for the truck drivers. The leaders of the A. F. of L. Laundry Workers' International Union did not notify the rest of the workers in the laundries and the bosses put over a fast one by locking out the workers.

The routes of the drivers were made longer and the hours were lengthened without higher pay. They took off trucks in every laundry and doubled the routes.

Letters from Readers

PRAISE FOR THE "DAILY" FROM A NON-PARTY MINE LEADER

Dear Comrade Editor:

Under separate cover I am mailing you a copy of the "Fighting Miner," organ of the left-wing miners of America. We appreciate the exchange for the Daily Worker.

My impressions of the new Daily Worker is that it has made a tremendous step forward. Frankly speaking, I seldom ever read the news articles in the old "Daily." The editorials and feature articles were my main interest. Now, however, the news articles are a great asset to me.

The news articles sparkle with life, and, above all, with a tone of truthfulness. Take Dunne's articles, for instance. They stand out as the best labor reports on the A. F. of L. convention. Articles by Sender Garlin, Harry Gannes, and Mike Gold's column are big features. The editorials are beginning to speak the American language. The sport news should not be so flamboyantly reported. The pictures are original and timely.

In all, the Daily Worker has the making of a paper that no class-conscious worker in America can afford to miss reading, even for one day.

Congratulations!

JERRY ALLARD,
Editor, The Fighting Miner.

Editor's Note.—We will review The Fighting Miner in an early issue of the Daily Worker, clearly putting forward our position on the problems before the Illinois miners, and our attitude toward the various groupings among the miners there. In the meantime we appreciate the expression of confidence in the "Daily."

Dipping Into the "Garbage Cans of New York"

Photo shows a group of unemployed men and one woman going through a garbage can in the hope of finding some slop to eat. The demand for immediate, adequate relief is one of the chief planks of the Communist platform in the present mayoralty campaign.

Exploitation of Laundry Girls Concealed by Hotel Statler

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At the Statler Hotel here we are still only getting 19 cents on the mangle and on the body ironers 20 cents. The Mayfair, Jefferson, Melburne hotels are on the code and the girls get 22½ and 23 cents an hour. These three hotels are now sending all the guests' laundry over to us to do and when the work is done it is put in baskets and sneaked out so that the guests in the Statler do not see what is being done.

This laundry is hidden and all the porters are told not to let anyone see what is being done.

Many of us workers in the laundry are on the city charity lists, although we work more hours than most of the workers here in St. Louis laundries.

A Daily Worker was put in the hands of a friend and I looked up the agent and told him of this hotel.

I am a member of the International Labor Defense and am studying the fundamentals of Communism and in the near future I will join the Communist Party.

I am not going to quit this job, I am staying on to help fight against starvation.

Need Militant Leadership

(By a Striker Correspondent.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We were called out on strike on Monday, Oct. 16, by the American Federation of Labor, Local 282, for demands which the workingmen think are impossible to get—$35 a week for driving 1½ ton trucks; $40 for 3½ ton trucks and $47 for 7½ ton trucks.

The strike has been going on all week and we have no answer from the bosses as to what settlement they are going to make. We were working for $26 and $30 a week, while the yard men worked for $16 and $18 a week.

We held a meeting last Friday and there were about 600 workers present. You could see that they were not organized because they want to get back to work for the same salary as before, as some have families and have no money to pull through the week. The lumbermen have never struck before. They have always gotten the smallest wages in the city.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor promised the men that they will win the strike for them, and that they are going to have a meeting with the N.R.A. committee on Monday, Oct. 23.

No other press had anything on the strike in their papers, except the Freiheit.

—From a Lumberman.

* * *

Editor's Note: We suggest that the writer of this letter communicate with the Trade Union Unity Council, 799 Broadway, New York City, who in the meantime has sent an organizer to meet with the strikers.

Insurance Firms Chisel Agents' Pay Down to $15

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The great mass of insurance agents working for billion dollar corporations are beginning to manifest distinct signs of uneasiness. While the salary of the officers in most insurance companies range from $75,000 per year and upwards, the agents, directly responsible for the development of the companies, and the building up of huge profits, are forced to work under very bad conditions.

When an agent is hired, he is forced to post a bond of $250. In addition he is compelled to deposit with the company cash security in the sum of $250. The company charges the agent 6 per cent interest on his bond, deducting these charges from the piteously small salary paid to the agent. For the cash security deposited with the company, he is allowed no interest whatsoever. Thus the situation arises where the company, having obtained $250 from thousands of agents, has the use of millions of dollars without obligating themselves to pay one dollar in interest. Try to borrow from an insurance company; see whether they will loan you a nickel without exacting their pound of flesh.

Pay Cut In Many Ways

In addition to deductions made for interest on the bond, the $25 salary promised the agent is further slashed by charges for canvassers' license. The company holds each agent responsible for losses, shortages, adjustments and resort to any other pretext in order to flatten the pay envelope of an agent.

Rarely have I seen an agent earn more than $15 per week, and most of them are married men with families. We are compelled to dress decently, though lord only knows from where we are expected to get sufficient money to dress at all.

Then there is the question of commissions. We are paid a small commission on new policies obtained for the company, provided that there are no lapses in the original list of policies. In times like this it is clear that millions of policyholders are dropping their insurance every day. In short, seldom does the company pay for the new business it acquires, and these new policies are the greatest asset owned by the insurance companies.

Regardless of the number of years an agent might have been employed, his failure to produce new policies for a period of two or three weeks means his immediate discharge without notice.

We are forced to work days and nights, collecting, canvassing, soliciting, distributing advertisements. Saturday afternoon and holidays are devoted to "pep" meetings which we must attend under threat of losing our jobs.

* * *

Editor's Note: Advice on how to organize against these conditions can be obtained from the Trade Union Unity Council, 799 Broadway, New York.

Los Angeles Speeds Drive To Raise Funds for 'Daily'

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At a second Daily Worker Conference held here recently, $74 in cash was raised for the "Daily," bringing the total in addition to previous amounts sent to the Daily Worker to a total of $300.

The Conference emphasized the need of obtaining subscriptions for the Daily Worker and for increasing the bundle orders through the mass organizations.

Our present concentration is on the Daily Worker affair to be held on November 5th.

Los Angeles will raise $1,000, of which $500 will go to the Daily Worker and $500 to the Western Worker.

Comrade Gordon and Kramer are in charge of the $40,000 Drive here.

* * *

Blind "Reader" Gives $5

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Radeck, blind and lame, a non-member of the Communist Party, who has the Daily Worker read to him every day, responded to the appeals in the "Daily" for funds by contributing $5, which was collected by a member of Unit 401, Section 4. The blind worker expresses his appreciation and best wishes to Comrade Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker.

* * *

Luttinger Leads in Socialist Competition

NEW YORK—The second week of the Socialist competition among the most popular Daily Worker columnists to be the first to raise $1,000 through their respective columns in the Daily Worker $40,000 Drive, developed two sharp changes.

Dr. Luttinger grabbed the lead away from Michael Gold, and Edward Newhouse, sports columnist on the "Daily" threw his hat into the ring making the race a three cornered one.

About thirty campers at Camp Nitgedaiget, the majority non-Party members, took up a collection and after an interesting discussion in which the enlarged and improved Daily Worker received high praise, a motion that the collection amounting to $15.25 be credited to Dr. Luttinger, was carried by a narrow margin, both Michael Gold and Edward Newhouse receiving eight votes each, while the doctor received 9 votes. The discussion on the "Daily" was led by Morris Colman, member of the Daily Worker staff and by Paul Klein, Baltimore section organizer of the Communist Party.

The standing of each columnist Tuesday was as follows:

Dr. Luttinger	$92.81
Michael Gold	66.94
Edward Newhouse	4.50

Total received Monday	$ 1,024.15
Previously recorded	12,640.68
Total to date	$13,644.83

DIST. No. 1	
Un. 1, Sec. 6, Worcester	2.85
H. Troy, Wor.	1.00
J. O'Hara	1.00
Total to date	681.86
Total Oct. 23	4.85
DIST. No. 2	
J. Odin	1.00
Sally	.10
Nettie	1.00
Rebecca	.10
Savings Box	.55
Pulinger	.25
I. Benson	20.00
Comrade Louis	.25
Braun	1.00
Mitchell	1.00
Mortenson	1.00
D. L. Mend	.50
Benenson	1.00
Dr. Luttinger's Column	24.60
Anon.	5.00
R. Drew	1.75
A. Vandermear	.80
Appleton	.50
Waiters	5.00
J. Redliener	.50
I. Diamond	1.00
A Friend	10.00
Bath Beach Wkrs. Cl.	.42
I.L.D., Latvian Br.	7.00
Ital. Wkrs. Cl.	2.45
Clarte, Fr. Wkrs. Cl.	2.35
Custom Tailors, Col. box	.85
Pen & Hammer—Col. by Silver, 4 names	2.00
Painters Oppos., A.F.L.	5.00
Post 1, WEBL Wkrs. Maiman Sanger	.35
Mill. Wkrs. Garden Lane	15.50
Bridge Plaza Wkrs. Cl.	5.00
Bridge Plaza Cl.	12.00
Downtown Wkrs. Cl. Lists 10 names kowitz	17.00
Col. by Left Col. by Kinbar, 5 lists, 41 names	8.65
Col. by Perlow 2 names	12.80
Col. by Gralowitz 18 names	.80
Col. by Miller, 10 names	3.70
Col. by Grusinsky 7 names	1.10
Col. by Meny 2 names	3.25
Col. by Poorock 9 names	2.00
Col. by Felix 2 names	2.25
Col. by Friedman 2 names	.75
Col. by Beregener 10 names	.50
Col. by Rubin 3 names	1.75
Col. by Brody 2 lists, 23 names	.55
Col. by Applebaum 5 names	2.80
Col. by Cohen 8 names	.45
Sec. 8, Un. 7	.50
Sec. 10, Un. 2	1.42
Sec. 2, Un. 9	1.00
Sec. 1 Unit Lists	2.50
Col. by Falgani 6 names	79.37
Col. by Hurenchik, 3 names List 52059	2.00
11 names	3.50
Col. by Popko 2 names List 57481	2.30
4 names	.50
Col. by Duron 7 names List 52059	.85
5 names	1.80
Col. by Wlady 7 names	2.20
Total Oct. 23	1.75
Total to date	231.47
DIST. No. 3	6333.57
Anon., Allentown	2.00
Wm. Shawitz, Philadelphia	1.00
Allen, Washington, D.C.	2.00
Wkrs. Prog. Cl. and Suit Co. 11 names	7.00
Affair, Phila.	511.63
Col. Phila.	97.17
Total Oct. 23	631.00
Total to date	1168.79
DIST. No. 4	
W. S. Bennett, Sherman	2.00
J. Peterson, Rochester	1.00
J. Stavel	.25
J. Calcory	1.00
Slovak Br. 2049	10.00
Slovak Wkrs.	6.40
Col. by Al. De. Grandis 11 names	1.30
Total Oct. 23	22.55
Total to date	73.51
DIST. No. 5	
New Kensington Unit	14.00
McMechen, W. Va.	1.00
Total Oct. 23	15.00
Total to date	281.85
DIST. No. 6	
A. Paggioni	1.00
A.W.F. Steckel, Col.	1.00
E. E. Grust, Cincinnati	2.00
C. Pubal, Fairpoint	1.00
Total Oct. 23	8.00
Total to date	515.93
DIST. No. 8	
Theo. Dreiser Wkrs. Cl.	7.00
Calumet Sec. Col. by Russ. Orga.	20.00
Bunets, St. Louis	7.85
Un. 2, St. Louis	6.25
Pollack, Unn 11	8.00
Total to date	1238.04
Previously Recorded	
H. J. Wenat	.15
S. Simonson	.35
J. Bredsky	.10
Worker	5.00
F. Carlson	1.25
J. Slodin	1.00
J. Weriberg	1.00
DIST. No. 9	
L. B. Bontinck	1.00
Dance, Roch.	5.00
E. Cashion, Hancock	2.00
C. Dzsaldpwski, Rochester	1.00
Conover Un. 4 names	.92
Marengo Un. Y.C.L. Un.	1.00
Maki	.25
Smolich	1.00
Jucmi	.05
Saloznen	.05
Kains	.10
Mattson	.15
Somppi	.10
J. Mattson	.10
I. Hill	.10
Huttunen	.10
M. Mattson	.25
O. Somppi	.05
Total Oct. 23	13.17
Total to date	149.28
DIST. No. 10	
H. O. Shad, Okmulgee	1.00
C.I.H., Blue Springs	.50
Total Oct. 23	1.50
Total to date	56.75
DIST. No. 12	
E. Stewart, Irrigon	1.00
Total Oct. 23	1.00
Total to date	218.89
DIST. No. 13	
T. Lozano, Westwood	1.00
E. W. Thlenert, Tucson	1.00
Lith. Wkrs., L. A.	11.00
S. Seller, L.A.	2.00
E. C. Rusfeldt, San Francisco	2.00
Total Oct. 23	17.00
Total to date	344.09
DIST. No. 14	
J.Stack, Belmar	1.00
Total Oct 23	1.00
Total to date	344.72
DIST. No. 15	
B. Blaeden, New Haven	.25
Total Oct. 23	.25
Total to date	112.35
DIST. No. 16	
H. Cooper, Charlestown, S.C.	5.00
Total Oct. 23	5.00
Total to date	9.75
DIST. No. 18	
Racine	8.20
Un. 303	10.30
Un. 208	1.80
Jew. Women's Council	5.00
Mrs. Lavner	2.00
Total Oct. 23	27.30
Total to date	246.84
Miscellaneous	
C. G. Berry, Fairbanks	1.00
Total Oct. 23	1.00
Total to date	82.00
I.W.O.	
Schul 5, Williamson	1.00
H. Sims Sch.	4.50
E. Pky. Sch.	2.40
Total Oct. 23	7.90
Total to date	897.31
DIST. No. 19	
Previously Recorded	
Col. by Peluso 4 names	1.10
Col. by Cohen 4 names	.80

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

I must add my voice to the chorus of pleas for financial help for the "Daily." The women should be able to help materially by means of benefit house parties. Of course, for mining or striking comrades, it is pretty much out of the question; but I feel sure that not all of our readers have been evicted to date, and as for the food, you don't always have to buy it. In the Astoria branch of the I.L.D., of which I have been a member, we had a couple of comrades who had a positive genius for collecting food for such affairs from sympathetic bakeries and shops. On short notice they could gather up enough food to feed all the guests we could assemble.

In case you would like to do a little baking for such an affair, a letter I have here comes in just right:

Dear Comrade Luke:

Here is a very successful chocolate cake recipe:

- 3 **squares baking chocolate**
- ¼ **cup butter**
- 1½ **cup sugar**
- 1 **cup buttermilk**
- 2 **eggs**
- 2½ **cups flour**
- 1 **tsp. baking powder**
- 1 **tsp. baking soda**
- ¼ **tsp. salt, 1 tsp. vanilla**

Melt the cut-up chocolate in a little milk, on a small fire. Then cool. Cream butter well, add sugar, and cream again. Combine with chocolate. Add unbeaten eggs, mix, add the sifted flour with soda and baking powder gradually with the milk, then salt and vanilla.

Turn into 3 buttered pans. It makes a big 3-layer cake, so use half of the recipe if you desire. Then here is the icing, which never fails. Put 3 squares baking chocolate, cut fine, in a saucepan, add 1½ cups sugar, 2 tablespoons milk, a few drops vanilla. Put over a small fire, and stir constantly to prevent burning. Cook 5 minutes. I use this as a filling and top spread.

If this recipe is followed the cake will melt in your mouth. It does so for the bourgeois where I am working, only we know the workers are deprived of everything.

Comradely yours,
—Anna R.

* * *

It surely sounds good, though I have not tested it as yet myself. Comrade Anna doesn't mention the temperature, etc., but 350 to 375 is usually right, and it's done when a toothpick put into it comes out clean.

To resume about the house party; as to entertainment. Ask all your local talent to be prepared to furnish music, speeches, chalk-talks, or contribute such amusement as they can. Myself I think such affairs are much more success if games or something similar are prepared beforehand, at least to "break the ice"—after that the thing will most likely take care of itself.

The old timer "Forfeits," for example, with class-conscious penalties, such as a speech against fascism, or about the political situation in India or Spain. Or a "tug-of-war" with the bosses on one side and the workers on the other.

Here's a suggestion for a game. It's an "untested recipe." Perhaps someone will have some fun testing it. Call it "Strike Against the Wage Cut." Divide guests, making two equal teams. One-half are the workers, the other half the boss, scabs and police.

Divide the room in halves by a line on the floor. One half is the factory. Let the workers be in this half, the others outside. Blindfold the boss. Have the workers elect a leader, silently.

This leader must distribute among the workers sheets of paper, representing leaflets calling for strike. Let his allowed time be short as possible to accomplish it. Take cover from boss's eyes. If he can guess who distributed the leaflets, 25 per cent of them are forfeited to him.

Then the workers spread the papers on the floor of the factory and come out on strike, forming a picket line between the factory and boss, scabs and police. The object of the latter group is to get into the factory and bring out the papers (each player may carry only one paper at a time), and place them on the floor outside the factory. The workers are to try to prevent it, or take the papers back.

Nobody is allowed to take a paper out of someone else's hand; it must be placed on the floor, and then can be picked up. At the end of 15 minutes, or more if you like, if the papers, the strike is won. The losing side will sing the Comintern entire.

Let me know how it works. I hope nobody gets a black eye. But once more I have to repeat the sad fact that if the response to the financial suddenly, we shall no longer have the "Daily" with us.

Save the "Daily" by holding house parties and other affairs. Invite your friends. Get them acquainted with the "Daily" and with the revolutionary movemen'

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1640 is available in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 4 takes 2¼ yards 36 inches fabric and ⅜ yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by step

sewing instructions included.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Patterns by mail only.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City. Patterns by mail only.

PARTY LIFE

Financial Responsibility and Our Accounting

By EARL BROWDER.

The whole system of finances of our movement requires a thorough re-examination and re-adjustment. It is necessary to have from top to bottom an improvement of our financial system carried through my every responsible committee, applying the following principles:

1) **The source of financial support must be broadened out, must be placed** upon a mass basis. Every organization must, in the first place, rely for its finances upon continuous and growing mass contacts and mass support.

2) There must be established with the utmost firmness, a strict system of accounting for all finances and the establishment of guarantees that they are expended for the purpose for which they were intended. Auditing and reports to the membership must be made.

3) The personnel handling finances must be carefully selected from among the most trusted comrades and the financial apparatus should be small with the strict fixing of personal responsibility. This is especially important in the mass organizations where organizational looseness often results in unreliable elements drifting into positions of financial responsibility, and by their misuse of these positions discrediting the movement.

4) Methods of making money collections in mass meetings must be seriously revised. The existing tendency to make long general collection speeches as the main feature of the meeting without any clear explanation of what the money is for, must be decisively done away with. The collection of money at mass meetings must be politicalized. The purpose of the collection must be very definitely stated. The audience must be moved to contribute by arousing its interest in the purpose of the collection and not by intellectual bludgeoning which defeats its own purpose. The carrying through of this change in methods of money raising will be such a relief to our audiences, they will be so thankful to us, that they will be more generous than ever before. Our present methods drive them away from us and seal up their pockets to our appeals.

5) The Party organizations must absolutely respect the independence and integrity of the financial systems of the mass organizations. The Party can place no tax upon these organizations. When it needs financial support, it must approach these organizations and independent bodies, stating the definite purpose of its needs and requesting these bodies to make voluntary donations for the stated purpose. The financial relations between the Party and non-Party organizations must be known and approved by the non-Party membership.

6) The distribution of finances must be reviewed and revised according to the principle of concentration. Underproductive overhead expenses must be drastically reduced. First consideration must be given to the needs of the lower organizations which are closest to the mass work. The needs of finances for mass agitation, our papers, leaflets, pamphlets, schools, etc., must be given preference over the maintenance of unproductive apparatus. The most serious economies must be carried through, especially by the elimination of unnecessary traveling expenses, long telegrams that can well be substituted by air mail letters which will arrive tw or three hours later; and this is a very serious question for the Daily Worker comrades. When it is necessary to send a telegram, there is such a thing as telegraphic language. Some people think they are too important to consider such things, but everyone must consider them.

7) The whole financial policy must be directed toward the aim that each organization shall build and maintain its own sources o revenue, to cover its own expense. It is clear that with the diversion to the lower organizations of much of the present revenue now received by the national office, the Center must make a very sharp cutting down of the present subsidies it gives to the weaker districts. This will have to be done gradually, while these weaker committees will, with the assistance of the Center, build up their own sources of revenue. We must take always into account certain organizations, which by their very nature require help from the other organizations. Here I refer particularly to the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, which is a very important strategic organization for us, and now plays an important role. The Unemployed Councils always and necessarily will for a long period, consume all the revenue they can raise in the local organizations. The National Ofice cannot depend upon them for money. For such an organization as this we must work out a regular system, a continuous system, which operates month after month, of all the organizations which support the program of the Unemployed Councils giving a very small amount each month to the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils. If our organizations would give, for each member, five cents a year to the Unemployed Councils, this would support the whole national organization of the unemployed movement.

8) The system of financial responsibility and accounting must also be applied to the departmental activities within the Party which have their own financial system. Funds for literature must everywhere be maintained intact; literature bills must be paid. This is not a business question, this is a political question, and you cannot have a serious mass educational movement until literature is sold, literature is paid for, literature funds are established and grow by the accumulation of the profits of literature sales. The proceeds from Daily Worker sales and collections must be strictly accounted for to the Daily Worker and not diverted to any other purpose. Sometimes our comrades take advantage of the business management of the Daily Worker continuing to send them papers although the bills are not paid; they sell the papers and then use the money for whatever purpose happens to suit the fancy of the moment.

Sometimes they want to start a new business, so they take the money of the Daily Worker and open up a book store, or further replenish the stock of the literature. By what right do they take the money of the Daily Worker to build the book shop? "Well, it doesn't make any difference—take it out of one pocket and put it in another, what difference does it make?"—"It all belongs to the movement anyway!" But comrades, this is the kind of attitude that destroys our organization, destroys system, destroys responsibility and prevents us from building up anything.

We must have the most strict, intolerant attitude toward any kind of irregularity in the handling of finances and we have got to begin to make the entire movement understand this in unmistakable terms. And if it is impossible to carry through these measures otherwise, we must begin to make examples out of people who violate these principles before the entire movement.

Workers' Mail Bag

12 SPEAKERS IS TOO MUCH
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Enclosed is $1 for the new, fighting Daily Worker, which is making a swell "turn" on high speed.

I especially like Sender Garlin's interviews and book-reviews. He is always clear and swift. His writing proves how human and natural the Party line is; and his wit is contagious.

A couple of additional points. Will you, comrade editor, explain why it was necessary to have **twelve speakers** at the election dinner on Wednesday, Oct. 18? I had to wait until after midnight to hear Mayor Nygard. Although I left when the meeting was still continuing I got home at 2 a.m. I brought another worker—he is a plumber—with me to the meeting. Do you think that a plumber can be on the job the next day at 8 a.m. after attending such a late meeting?

I almos feel like referring the matter to Dr. Luttinger.

Incidentally Comrade Mayor Nygard did a remarkable job by explaining with the greatest clarity the tasks of a Communist Mayor.

Another excellent example of a direct, human appeal to the audience was comrade Browder's speech at the dinner. Comrade Browder has the gift of understanding that we do not have to be propagandized all over again in the same, stereotyped fashion that so many speakers indulge in.

Yours for simplicity in writing and speaking, and for meetings that adjourn before the milkman comes around.

Fraternally,
E. W.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

"Bad Breath"

Anthony B., Boston, Mass.—Avoid eating onions, garlic and spices. Drink plenty of pure water. Rinse your mouth several times daily. Do not go to sleep with particles of food between your teeth. Keep your bowels open. Ask your druggist to give you some powdered charcoal. He'll tell you how to take it. Let us know if you are suffering from "heartburn." You can write us in Italian again, we understand it, but we can neither write nor speak it fluently.

* * *

Carlsbad Salts—Goldgian—Brinkley

John M., Omaha.—There is no harm in taking one ounce of Carlsbad salts in a gallon of water. But don't imagine it's the salt that made you feel better. It's the water. Anybody suffering from rheumatism will improve from drinking plenty of pure water, without any imported salts in it. Incidentally, you can make Carlsbad salts yourself by mixing 18 parts of bicarbonate of soda and 44 parts Glauber salt.

Goldgian is a fake gland remedy and the Medical Aid Bureau of Chicago, which sells it, are swindlers. The claims that long life, manly vigor, feminine charm and beauty follow the taking of Goldgian are fraudulent. There is no medicine which will restore youth, virility and beauty. Any money you spend on the Goldgian quacking is absolutely wasted.

As to "Doc" Brinkley, he is another goat-gland swindler. He has been exposed again and again, but his radio advertising still attracts the gullible and lecherous farmers of Kansas and Iowa, on the guest of a Fountain of Youth. Better listen to your doctor and follow his advice on diet. From what you write, he seems to know his business.

Helping the 'Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold and Edward Newhouse to raise $1,000 in the Daily Worker $40,000 Drive:

H. Troy	$ 1.00
Mike and Sonia Friedman	1.00
Previous Total	90.81
Total to date	$92.81

JOIN THE
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35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
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WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

IN a brief memoir of Horace Liveright a little time ago I said something to the effect that there wasn't a publisher in New York who possessed integrity (International Publishers, of course, excepted).

I have received some indignant replies to this careless statement. So to explain: let us discuss the word integrity.

The finest essay written by the vacillating bourgeois poet and statistician, Stuart Chase, is, I believe, the one titled, "The Luxury of Integrity." I have no copy of this essay by me, but I can remember its stirring thesis.

Stuart Chase maintained that amongst the bourgeois intellectuals and brain workers there was a race for luxuries. They had been psychologized into wanting and working for slick cars, and fancy apartments, and swell prep schools for their children, and smart cocktail parties, and Paris dresses, and the like, ad infinitum.

The women of the tribe were the ones to bludgeon and nag the males into this quest. The men resented it at times, yet felt their pride was involved, and tried to make good. (This was all before the bottom dropped out of the bourgeois world and Stuart Chase's slick bourgeois philosophy.)

Anyway, each bourgeois felt that he must provide every luxury for his family. The one luxury he could not afford was the simple one known to animals, lovers, and Communists, viz.: the Luxury of Integrity. The bourgeois doctor, lawyer, executive, college professor, et al, might eventually earn fine motor cars and country homes, but he could not afford to speak the Truth as he saw it. This was the great luxury he denied himself, and it was the want of this luxury that had ruined his character and made him an anemic cad, self-scorner and neurotic. Thus spake Stuart Chase!

• • •

What Is Truth?

TRUTH: one's own sacredly-felt truth, the truth for which one is ready to die, (or more dreadful) the truth for which one is ready to go ragged and poor!

The bourgeois world had even found a phrase with which to defame those who were still healthy enough to feel strongly about Truth; the man who allowed himself the luxury of integrity, the man who spat at the weasel words and slick compromises and bourgeois evasions, he was called a Fanatic!

Today it is clear even to Stuart Chase that capitalism is not at all secure. Communism doesn't work, the Stuart Chases used to say; and capitalism, while it has faults, is working, and can be patched up. Today it is grimly apparent to anyone that capitalism is NOT working, and that not even another world-war can make it function.

We are living in a transition period. It is a period of wars and revolutions. It is the period when the main political problem that remains is: how fast can we move in educating the Working Class to TAKE POWER?

The question of Class Power is the main political question. It is the foremost truth. And every day it becomes plainer that this, really, is the Integrity that the vacillating Stuart Chases cannot permit themselves to see or announce. This is the true luxury of integrity—the guts to speak out and say, Capitalism is dead, Long Live Communism!

I don't mean, being a wild bull in a china shop. One can bore from within, one can use one's head and make compromises. But the man who is so cowardly that he cannot admit to his own unconscious that there are two worlds, one dying, the other struggling to be born, that man is completely lost and disgusting, and when I read his weasel words in the Nation, New Republic, American Mercury and the like, I want to go out somewhere and watch the honest robins at their spring mating.

• • •

Publishers' Code

TO COME back to publishers. One would not object if every publisher signed a Code saying about as follows:

"I am in this business to make money primarily. If at the same time I can express or help a few of the truths I believe in I do not ask for more. It is all that is possible under a commercial pattern of life."

But no! Publishers have a peculiar vanity. They want to be regarded as vestal virgins of the written word, they want to be looked up to as idealists. This is really too much. I have known some of the publishers, and there are fine men among them. But who can respect the pretensions of a publisher like Alfred Knopf, for example, and all the hokum he has surrounded himself with?

"Maedchen fur alle!" How many New York publishers hate Hitler well enough to refuse to publish anything by him or his foul and venial press-agents? I don't know . . . and an old sober, godly house has led the way in printing the memoirs of that bloody pervert who rules Germany. There is money in it. They will publish Communist books, too, if there is money in it. They will publish the works of Mohammedans or masochists, they will do anything for money.

Mary Beard has exposed this godly publishing house in its sordid commercial liaison with Hitler. They softened his most vicious and foolish talk so as to please American ears. They eliminated all anti-American or anti-democratic passages. They have proved themselves little short of a publicity agent for hire. Maedchen fur alle! or, as we say in English, prostitutes!

Publishing is a business. One does not expect philanthropists there. But neither does one welcome hypocrisy. Publishers try to do their best. They are no better or worse than the rest of us. But the one luxury none of them can afford is this luxury of integrity.

When an American publisher fails because of principle, instead of the usual commercial crimes and stupidities, I will be glad to eat every book-jacket blurb he ever published, and lend him ten dollars to get home with besides.

What is really needed is an Author's Publishing Co-operative, but it doesn't yet seem possible, this side of the social revolution.

Helping the Daily Worker, Through Michael Gold

Seymour Karlin	$2.00	Nettie	
Mike and Sonia Friedman	1.00	Rebecca	$1.00
J. Odin	1.00	Saving Box	.10
Sally	.10	Pulinger	.55
		J. O'Hara	.25
			1.00
Previous Total			$59.94
TOTAL TO DATE			66.94

Election Satire to Be Presented on Saturday

NEW YORK.—The Workers' Laboratory Theatre is polishing up the hilarious satire, "Who's Got the Baloney," that made such a hit at the Communist Party Election Rally at the New Star Casino and in Coney Island. They will present it as their share of the program in the show, "The Theatre of Action On Parade," that is being staged by the League of Workers' Theatres at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., on Saturday at 8 p.m.

Other workers' dramatic groups on the program are the Theatre of the Workers School, the Prolet Buhne, a specially selected Jewish Drama group, and the New Dance Group. Tickets are on sale at the League of Workers Theatres, 42 East 12th St., the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St., and by members of the participating groups.

The World *of the* Theatre

By HAROLD EDGAR

The Artef and Others

The Artef—the only Jewish workers' theatre in America—is presenting Saturday and Sunday nights at the Heckscher Foundation (Fifth Ave. and 104th St.) a translation by Moissaye J. Olgin of "The Third Parade," a drama of the Bonus March, by Charles Walker and Paul Peters.

As the Artef has produced a greater number of plays than any other workers' organization in New York, and has built up a permanent company and something of a permanent audience, its work should be seen by every one interested in the development of a revolutionary theatre. Their productions always have an inner simplicity and conviction and even a kind of maturity that communicate themselves to the audience despite many serious obstacles. One feels that the roots of this organization are set deeper than those of almost any other similar group, and that whatever may come to disturb the progress of their movement, the Artef will nevertheless survive.

For this reason it is important to discuss the shortcomings as well as the qualities of this group, for they will be the shortcomings of other groups who propose to present full length revolutionary plays for workers' audiences.

The present production suffers somewhat from being a translation of a play typically American in its idiom and in its characters. It is true, of course, that the conditions of the class struggle are virtually the same for workers everywhere, and that since the Bonus March is as familiar to the audience of the Artef as to any other, this play is a proper vehicle for production by them.

But such a rational argument does not hold in the logic of the theatre. To be exciting and convincing in the theatre, the audience must feel that the workers represented are not ideological abstractions, but men and women whom they know well, people whose rhythm of thought and habits of life are akin to their own. In such a play as "The Third Parade" the workers are the laconic, hard-boiled, open-road type of American born of the pioneer industrialism of the West. This type of worker is difficult for any but an equivalent type of actor to suggest, and the pale-faced actors of the Artef, more characteristic of shop-workers than of the heavy industry workers the authors had in mind, bring to the play an element so foreign as to create a sense of unreality.

We must not press this criticism too far, since every workers' theatre must choose whatever plays are available, and the repertory of revolutionary plays in America is still extremely limited. But it should be part of every workers' theatre program to do, as much as possible, those plays which are closest in their background to the actors who will perform them and the audience which will see them.

In such a play as "Four Days," a Jewish drama of the unsuccessful Bolshevik revolution in Poland, the production by the Artef proved far more organic than the present one. And if there are plays of American Jewish workers, those are the plays that the Artef should give preference to, and should encourage dramatists to write for them.

More serious than this, however, is the matter of direction. The sense of authenticity that we got from the Artef productions comes entirely from the actors: it is they who have within them those qualities of simplicity and maturity we have mentioned. Theirs is the chief reality of the plays they present. But these qualities tend to be hidden rather than released by the kind of direction imposed upon them. Not that this direction is unskilful, but the more skilful it is the more damage is done to the actors.

It is the kind of direction that emphasizes stage-business, numerous details of individual action, theatre effects, tricky outward characterizations. Such directions might be very useful in a Second Ave. theatre or on Broadway, but for actors comparatively new to the stage, and moreover for actors whose natural qualities are much fresher than those of most professional actors, this direction only creates self-consciousness and an actory poisness entirely alien to the spirit of a revolutionary theatre.

In other words, the direction of the Artef endeavors to make its actors appear experienced and stage-wise in the manner of a Yiddish Art Theatre actor, which militates against the Artef actor's spontaneity and injects an element of false and incompetent theatricality into the play. What is needed is a direction that will preserve the actor's natural endowment and allow him the freedom to be himself in a way that is both unforced and yet interesting on the stage.

This is a problem that faces all stationary workers' theatres. To make the actors of a workers' theatre proficient in the Broadway manner is impossible, except with actors of Broadway experience, and it is undesirable in any case. To make them theatrically alive in their own right—as young actors of a revolutionary theatre—takes time, hard work, and a properly trained director. But there will be no truly satisfying workers' theatre without this.

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

FIRED! -- A Story of Steel Workers -- By JOHN GREGORY

DAYLEY, third helper on No. 5 Open Hearth, peered through a door-port at a seething lime-boil in the molten steel, and growled, "Goddam!" Trouble stirred his mind. Trouble, and a growing anger. Straightening his lanky frame, he nimbly dodged a switch-engine shunting a string of charging boxes, and strode towards the chartboard, and watched the fluttering needle of the pyrometer with a vacant eye.

His mind saw not the needle. Instead, a gray, frame cottage, with peeling paint and struggling flowers. A woman, almost a girl, in the doorway, heavy with child, seeing her mate come home when he should be working. Hearing him say, with affected nonchalance, "Yeah, th' boss fired me today. Hansen, that sneaky stool-pigeon, squealed that I was trying to organize the fellows into th' Steel and Metal Worker's Union."

Dayley spat out a gob of Copenhagen, and again growled, "Goddam, t'aint right!"

"What's not right?" Dayley turned and saw Logan, second-helper on No. 5. Logan was O.K.

"Ain't yuh heard? Red was poppin' off this morning, arguin' with me an' some of th' floor gang about how we ought to get together an' organize in this new union. 'Course I was kiddin' him, sayin' th' workers ain't got no guts. That they won't stick together. An' Red, you know how he is. Gets real excited when yuh RAWK him that way. He was talkin' loud, sayin' th' company union was th' bunk, which o'course we know it is, just as old Hansen comes sneakin' around th' corner. We all shut up like clams, but th' lousy rat had heard enough. He hoifcots it down to Ramsey's office an' throws him an' earfull. Pretty soon Red gets a call to go on down, an' he ain't showed up since. That was half an hour ago. Red's gettin' th' can, an' his wife's due to have a kid in a coupla weeks. I tell yuh, it ain't right?"

"This N.R.A. gives us th' right to belong to any union we want to, don't it?" replied Logan with a wry grin.

"Aw, hell!" Dayley caught Logan's grin and then knew he was kidding. But Rayley, lean, dry, and humorless, was in no mood for joking. An open hearth man for fifteen years, he was as hard as the steel he helped make. In soiled, sweaty woolen underwear and dungarees, he leaned slightly forward and asked, with a slight frown, "Well, wotta we gonna do 'bout it?"

Logan shifted levers viciously, twirled oil valves. The hissing of oil and air ceased for a second, a dull "Slump" sounded, and the doors of No. 5 swayed out with clouds of black smoke, as the direction of the flames sweeping through the furnace were changed. "Do? Wot can we do?" he muttered.

• • •

AN individualist, a proud American, a sergeant in the National Guard, Dayley always felt contemptuous of the Mexicans and Bohunks and general melee of nationalities and races that did the work of making steel. His thoughts revolved around that burning spot of anger in his body. They tried to put that anger into words. Red, now. Well, Red was a Wop. He talked broken English, with a gutteral accent. He was one of these here Boolsheviks. Reynolds, the red-faced, hard-faced Superintendent, knew it. Everybody knew it. Red sure had talked enough. Then why hadn't the boss fired him before? Dayley, tracking down unfamiliar thoughts grimly, suddenly knew. Talk was harmless. Talk of revolution meant nothing. But a Steel Union, a fighting union—now—that was a horse of another color. That meant action, and action was dangerous.

Razzing Red was alright. Imagine getting all these Slavs and greasers and everything to act together! Dayley always liked to get Red riled up by snorting, with a short laugh, that "It just couldn't be done." But now Red was on the carpet, facing those piggy grey eyes in puffy sockets, that Reynolds knew how to use so well. Red was being fired, right now. And Red was a good guy. Dayley felt, in a vague, loyal way, that now he ought to stand by Red. After all, Red had been fighting his, Dayley's battle, and every worker's battle.

His eyes swept along the gloom of the charging floor. No. 9 was being tapped. The floor gang, sweating, their faces twisted into half-snarls of defiance at the glaring heat of molten steel, were poking and twisting the tapping bar. They broke the hole loose, and as steel poured into the waiting ladle a red glare lit the twilight of the vast corrugated iron shed. More men were making up the backwalls of No. 6, heaving dolomite with rhythmical swings. A crane was carrying a ladle of pig-iron overhead, destined for No. 7 furnace. The charging crane was poking its long arm in and out of No. 1, dumping in scrap and limestone. Dayley grunted, and swung into action.

He first went to the little shanty that was the melter's office, got O'Malley, the Superintendent's clerk, on the telephone, and talked quietly. "Was Red down there? Yeah? Him an' Reynolds were having it hot and heavy, eh? Red was gettin' fired, but he wasn't taking it layin' down. Good! So he called Reynolds a lousy slave-driver! Said he'd organize the Steel Union in the Open Hearth if he starved trying!" O'Malley hung up suddenly. Ramsey had keen ears and maybe he'd heard through the half-open door into the outer office.

• • •

DOWN the floor Dayley went, talking quietly to this man and that. Tried friends of his, good and true. And each man grinned, and nodded, and went back to work, talking in whispers to each of his friends in turn.

Down the line until he reached the last furnace, No. 9. The floor gang, the helpers, a craneman, and the melter were there in a loose group. Dayley, no public speaker, but with something inside him spurring him on, barked:

"Listen, fellows. Yuh know Red, th' guy that's always talkin' union. Well, Reynold's got him down in th' office now. Red's gettin' fired for tryin' to organize th' Steel Union. He's got a wife with a kid due. He was tryin' to help us an' now we ought to stick together an' help him! Wotta yuh say?"

Silence. Dayley felt suddenly empty, facing the puzzled, undecided faces of the group before him. Mexicans, Croats, Italians; he should have known better than to pop off this way!

Wardell, workers representative on the Company Union, blustered up. "Say, there, Dayley, wot in hell are yuh tryin' tuh do. Buttin' in like this! I'll take up Red's case at the next meeting of the Council. He's nothin' but a damned Bolshevik anyway!"

"Th' hell yuh say!" This sarcastically from a young laborer in the group. "Beat it, stool!" growled several others. The others shifted restlessly. They were not articulate; not good talkers. "Well, c'mon, wotta we waitin' for?" muttered a Slav.

• • •

WARDELL slunk off, his pudgy pomposity suddenly gone. He linked the little importance gained from being on the Board of the Company union. He paused, and then turned back to the group, and grinned sheepishly. "All right, fellows, I'm with you," he said.

Dayley glowed inside, felt warm and exalted, suddenly realizing that the men were with him. All these Hunkies he had inwardly despised. Even Wardell! "Now to line up the rest of the gang. Come along, and bring your picks and shovels!" he added, a trifle grimly.

Back down the floor they came, 20 strong now. And every man they met, they speedily convinced. Maybe some felt like wavering, but the sight of their fellow workers, grim faced, armed with picks and shovels, added a tone of menace that was persuading.

A sudden, unusual quiet descended upon the charging floor. Hissing oil valves were shut off as helpers left their furnaces. Cranes ceased to clank as the operators climbed down and swept along with the growing gang of angry workers. Even the dinky switch engine stood dead.

Down the iron stairs they poured with a clattering of heavy shoes. The few men working below speedily gathered up. Then outside, and under the high-line, Dayley held up his arm. The men paused and gathered around. "Let's pick three men to do the talking," he said.

"You, Dayley!" they shouted back. "And Wardell!" some added. "And Kolkoky!" others cried. "Any more nominations?" There were none. Wardell, and Kolkosky, a fiery Hungarian and a laborer, stepped out of the ranks and joined Dayley. "Then all you fellows who will stick by what we say and do, raise your hands!"

Every hand went up. A hoarse cheer rang out. All swept across the narrow yard and followed their committee into the red brick office building, jamming the corridors and piling into Ramsey's outer office.

Red, discharge slip in hand, was stepping heavy footed out of the office building; the burden of his wife and the coming child hung heavy on his shoulders. He was not whipped; he had felt the company's might; and, he knew that now, fired for being an agitator, he was blacklisted in every steel mill. "Well, now he'd fight all the harder to organize the steel union," he thought grimly. His eyes lifted, and he saw a black mass of men coming across the yard from the open hearth. A ray of hope flickered in his heart. Dayley, Wardell, and Kolkosky were leading! Coming up to Red, they linked arms with him and said, "C'mon, we're goin' to tell Reynolds where to head off!"

• • •

BACK in his private office, Reynolds slid his fat haunches into a well-upholstered chair. "There'd be no damned union in the open hearth!" His pudgy, hard grey eyes squinted. "The slaves'd be scared now. They'd knew now that they'd be fired if they opened their traps!" He heard a rumble of feet and hoarse voices outside; growled irritably. Then the door swung open: a black mass of hard-boiled men packed the outer office. Red, Dayley, Wardell, and Kolkosky entered.

Wardell spoke first. "You're taking Red back!"

Apologetic red surged up through thick, beefy neck into Ramsey's heavy jowls. "I am, am I? You go to hell—I'm running the open hearth department, not you!"

"No work until Red goes back. We'll let the steel freeze up," added Kolkosky.

"An' we're goin' to have the right to organize in any union we want!" said Red. The others nodded assent.

Reynolds tried another tack. He softened his harsh voice into a fatherly tone and said: "Why, men, I'm surprised. And especially at you, Wardell. Haven't we got a good Works Council to consider your grievances. Now you just go back to work and I'll forget all about your coming here and starting this trouble. Let the Council take up Red's case."

"You lay off Red and let us organize or no work. Let the steel freeze!" Kolkosky replied grimly.

"We men are all sticking together. We walk out in a body."! Dayley added, thinking to himself, "And I'm th' guy that always said that workers wouldn't stick together!"

"Go to hell! Get out of my office!" screamed Reynolds, on the verge of a stroke.

"O. K.," the four workers replied, and turned to go.

• • •

HIS bluff failing, Reynolds felt like he was tumbling into a pit that had no bottom. What had happened to these workers? He had contemptuously compared them to cattle all these years, bulldosing and bluffing them with his hard-boiled manner. His thoughts swept to the molten steel in the open hearth furnaces. It would cool and harden. The expensive furnaces would be ruined. He called out hastily to the committee: "Hey, wait a minute. I reconsider. I grant your demands!"

"Put that in writing. Red gets his job back and we have! the right to organize in the Steel and Metal Workers' Union," Dayley said, and turning to Wardell and Kolkosky, asked: "Do you agree?"

"Yeah," replied Wardell, after a pause. He looked at Dayley with surprise. A breezy "good-fellow," a "politician," he went with the wind. "But you always argued with Red here against the union. How come?"

Red grinned. Excited and happy, he blurted out; "Dayley always said the workers wouldn't stick together, and then he turns right around and organizes them!"

"Aw, I just wanted to help you out, Red," replied Dayley. "And a guy has a right to change his mind, hasn't he?"

Revolutionary Composers Perform

Programmed as works of revolutionary character, "Luftmenschen" by Lahn Andohmyan and "May Day" by Elsie Siegmeister were performed for the first time last Monday night at the New School for Social Research, as part of a program of works by young American composers.

A fair analysis of new compositions, at first hearing, is always difficult—and in this case much more so, due to the manifestly insufficiently rehearsed orchestra.

Both Siegmeister and Adohmyan are members of the Composer's Collective of the Pierre Degeyter Club, and have for the most part experimented with the mass song in the field of proletarian music. To the best of our knowledge this is their first attempt at proletarian music in the larger (symphonic) form. Though well-intentioned, their efforts did not, in the opinion of this hearer at least, justify their claims to "proletarian" music.

Adohmyan's "Luftmenschen" deals according to his brief talk and the program notes, with the declassed bourgeois Jewish elements in the Soviet Union. . . . "a satire and a way out". Though he cleverly uses orchestral effects for his satirical thrusts, the way out was not revealed and no trace of proletarian content was discernable.

Elie Siegmeister's "May Day," inspired by his first participation in a workers demonstration, shows a healthy trend. Siegmeister is comparatively new to the workingclass movement, which perhaps, in part, accounts for the confusion in his "May Day"; yet, he has decided vitality, vigor and hope in his marching workers. His composition utilizes many popular revolutionary tunes as its body. His treatment of Hans Eisler's "Comintern" is good writing. The "Internationale" fares less well, however. As a whole, "May Day" is too long, and too blatant. One gets the feeling of riot rather than of the self-disciplined proletariat on the march.

Others heard on the program were Jerome Moross, Henry Brant, Bernard Herrmann and Lehman Engel. "Ballet," by Jerome Moross, is a noisy, exuberant, jazzy, dance-like work, that is nevertheless interesting, for it has a strength and a love of life. Mr. Moross should go "left." It would strip his work of Broadway influence and give to it the reality it needs. Bernard Herrmann's "Prelude to Anathema" has its moments of beauty, as has Henry Brant's "second and third choral prelude" for two pianos.

Lahn Adohmyan conducted "Luftmenchen" and "May Day." Messrs. Herrmann and Engel shared the conductorship for the rest of the program.

G. C.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Male Quartet
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Olsen Orch.; Bert Lahr, Comedian
8:30—Lyman Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor
9:00—Troubadours Orch.; Ethel Merman, Songs
9:30—Phil Duey, Baritone; Reisman Orch.
10:00—Corn Cob Pipe Club
10:30—Problems Faced by Agriculture — George N. Peek, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act.
11:00—Dance Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbey, Songs
12:05 A. M.—Rogers Orch.
12:30—Soenick Orch.

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WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Tod—Sketch
7:45—Talk—Harry Hershfield
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billie Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—New Deal on Main Street—Sketch
9:00—Jack Arthur, Songs; Ohman and Arden, Piano
9:15—Macy and Smalle, Songs
9:30—Variety Musicale
10:00—De Marco Sisters; Frank Sherry, Tenor
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Market and Halsey Street Playhouse
11:00—Weather Report
11:03—Moonbeam Trio
11:30—Scotti Orch.
12:00—Childs Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—John Herrick, Baritone; Sanford Orch.
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—Hollywood—Irene Rich
8:00—Black Alibi—Sketch
8:30—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Warden Lewis E. Lawes in 20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch
9:30—John McCormack, Tenor; Daly Orch.
10:00—Pedro Via Orch.
10:30—Ruth Lyon, Soprano; Edward Davies, Baritone; Shield Orch.
11:00—Macy and Smalle, Songs; Wirges Orch.
11:15—The Poet Prince
11:30—Dance Orch.
12:00—Spitalny Orch.
12:30 A. M.—King Orch.

• • •

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Albert Spalding, Violin; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Voorhees Orch.
9:00—Irvin S. Cobb, Stories; Goodman Orch.
9:15—Kate Smith, Songs
9:30—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, Comedy.
10:00—Waring Orch.; Moran and Mack, Comedians
10:30—Alexander Woollcott—Town Crier
10:45—Warnow Orch.; Gertrude Niesen, Songs; Clubmen Quartet
11:15—News; Music
12:30 A. M.—Pancho Orch.
1:00—Light Orch.

"Proof of the Pudding . . ."

by QUIRT

Stage and Screen

Theatre Guild Will Present "Mary Of Scotland" At The Alvin Theatre Nov. 13

"Mary of Scotland", a new play by Mexwell Anderson, is announced as the third production of the Theatre Guild season and will open here on November 13, at the Avin Theatre. Anderson is the author of "Both Your Houses", which won the Pulitzer prize last season. The leading players are Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale and Helen Mancken.

Tallulah Bankhead, who has been ill some seven weeks, will begin a rehearsal in a few days of "Jezebel", a play by Owen Davis, which Guthrie McClintic is planning to bring to New York on December 12.

"Under Glass", by Eva Kay Flint and George Bradshaw, will open on Oct. 30, at the Ambassador Theatre. Ross Alexander, Ethel Barrymore Colt, Leona Maricle, and Robert Keith head the cast.

"Thunder on the Left", Joan Ferguson Black's dramatization of Christopher Morley's novel will have its premier next Tuesday night at the Maxine Elliot Theatre. James Bell, Hortense Alden, Louis Jean Heydt and Katherine Warren play the leading roles.

"The World Changes" Opens Tonight At The Hollywood

Paul Muni's new picture, "The World Changes", will have its Broadway opening tonight at Hollywood Theatre. The story was written by Sheridan Gibney and directed by Mervyn LeRoy. Mary Astor, Aline MacMahon and Jean Muir play important roles in the film.

The Roxy screen feature this week is "Walls of God," screened from Kathleen Norris novel, with Sally Eilers and Norman Foster.

"Wild Boys of the Road", is now playing at the Palace Theatre. The stage show is headed by Paul Tiesen, and his gypsy orchestra.

"Night Flight", with Helen Hayes, Lionel and John Barrymore and Robert Montgomery is showing at the State Theatre. Roy Atwill heads the vaudeville bill.

WHAT'S ON

Wednesday

ELECTION SYMPOSIUM arranged by the Left Wing group of Local 23, will be held at Memorial Hall, 344 W. 28th St. at 8 P. M. Letters have been sent to the Communist, Socialist, Fusion and Democratic Parties.

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EARL BROWDER and Hubert Herring, of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Latin America will debate on "What Next In Cuba" at the National Students League, 583 Sixth Avenue, at 8 p.m. Admission 15c.

• • •

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING of Workers Film and Photo League at new headquarters, 116 Lexington Ave. near 30th Street.

• • •

SCOTTSBORO Br. I.L.D. meets at 271 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p.m.

• • •

REHEARSAL of Daily Worker Chorus at 108 E. 14th St.

• • •

OPEN Meeting of Mt. Eden Workers Center, 398 E. 174th St., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Imperial Valley Br. I.L.D. J. Capson, delegate, will report on Anti-War Congress.

• • •

SACCO-VANZETTI Br. I.L.D. will hold general meeting at 702 E. Tremont Avenue. Samuel Goldberg will give a talk on "Self Defense in Court."

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Thursday

SPECIAL Meeting of all shoe workers in Bronx at 1483 Seabury Place at 8:30 p.m.

• • •

Sunday

GRAND CONCERT given by Bronx local at 2700 Bronx Part East Auditorium. Robert Minor will be the main speaker, at 8 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

"THE RED-HEAD" From the Great Novel "Poil de Carotte" English Titles
OPENING FRIDAY "Three Thieves" NEW SOVIET FILM
LAST TWO DAYS
ACME THEATRE 14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE 15c 9 to 1 P.M. Exc. Sat. Sun. & Hol. Midnight Show Sat.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL SHOW PLACE of the NATION Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
AGGIE APPLEBY Maker of Men with Chas. Farrell and Wynne Gibson and a great "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.) RKO Greater Show Season

JOE COOK in HOLD YOUR HORSES A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

CITY AFFAIRS BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Daily Worker
Wednesday, Oct. 25th: Pelham Parkway Workers Club presents a program of movie, showing "Land of Lenin," a Soviet movie, and "Struggle for Bread," an American movie. John Adams of the Daily Worker will speak.
Thursday, Oct. 26th: "The N.R.A. and the Threat of Fascism," lecture by Sam Don, of the Editorial Staff of the Daily Worker, at the Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Given by Unit 35 Section 13.
For Unemployment Insurance, Immediate Cash Relief — Vote Communist!

TEN MINUTE ALIBI A New Melodrama "Is herewith recommended as the highest farce."—Sun.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEA., W. 47th St. Evs. 8.40. Mats. Wed. Sat., 2.40. CHI. 4-5959

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY AH, WILDERNESS! with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Ev. 8:30; Mat. Thur., Sat. 2:30

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC The School for Husbands with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 St. Ev. 8:30; Mat. Thur., Sat. 2:30

JACOB BEN AMI in "The Wandering Jew"
RKO CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way 25c Mon. to Fri. 1 p.m.

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. Now
LEE TRACY and MAE CLARKE in "TURN BACK the CLOCK" and "GOODBYE AGAIN" with WARREN WILLIAMS & JOAN BLONDELL

WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS!
Do You Like the Improved "Daily?"
YOUR SUPPORT will make it a still better weapon in the hands of the workers!
Send Your Representative to Celebrate with Us at the
DAILY WORKER BANQUET
Sunday, November 12th
IRVING PLAZA HALL, Irving Place and 15th Street
SURPRISE PROGRAM - - - - The Best Program of the Season!

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Central Organ Communist Party, U.S.A.
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1933

Fight for Bread!

IT IS only by immediate organization in the factories and neighborhoods, in front of the shops and stores, that the workers and their families will be able to defeat the latest Roosevelt attempt to rob them of their daily bread.

For that is exactly what the newly created financial machinery for raising prices amounts to!

Ever since Roosevelt took office he has been jacking up the cost of living.

Yesterday Roosevelt's cheapening of the dollar sent the price of wheat, cotton, hogs, etc. leaping upward again.

For the Wall Street speculators, the meat packing monopolies, the rich cotton merchants, this all means huge profits. They are reaping fortunes under the Roosevelt program.

But for the millions of exploited workers and small farmers of the country, for them and their families, it means more hunger, more suffering in their daily struggle to make ends meet.

When Roosevelt sends prices up, he is actually cutting the wages of the workers by reducing the amount of food they can buy!

And meanwhile the N.R.A. minimum wage codes act as a clamp to keep wages down while prices are rising! That is why Roosevelt was so anxious to fasten them upon the necks of the workers!

Roosevelt tries to justify the robbing of the workers' bread by proclaiming that the farmer will benefit.

This is fraud. The manufactured articles that the farmer must buy are rising faster than the farm goods he sells. Inflation really cuts the income of the small farmers.

It is only the big landlords, the wheat speculators, and grain monopolies who profit from inflation.

On top of this, Roosevelt's inflation intensifies the whole crisis in agriculture by choking the buying power markets in the cities. This spreads ruin among the farmers.

And even more brutal, the Roosevelt inflation seizes the meagre food allowances out of the hands of the unemployed workers and their families. It reduces the amount of food they can buy with the relief tickets, or the measly cash allowances.

Against the Roosevelt hunger attack, the farmers and workers of the country must prepare to fight.

In every factory and mine, the workers must gather to discuss ways and means to fight the Roosevelt disguised wage cut!

Where there are no unions, they must organize at once Factory and Department Committees to demand higher wages!

In the unions, the workers must begin to prepare for struggle for higher wages, for strikes to meet the rising cost of living.

The N.R.A. minimum starvation wages must be smashed and lifted upward by the organized struggles of the workers. Committees must be immediately formed to demand upward revision of the N.R.A. minimums, which are being silently reduced by the rising prices!

In the neighborhoods, the housewives and families must form Consumers groups to picket before the bakeries, groceries, and food stores.

The fight for lower food prices must begin at once!

Fight for higher wages to meet rising cost of living! Defeat the Roosevelt inflation wage cut!

Interpreting 7-a

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has two methods of interpreting the labor clause of the N.R.A., the now infamous Section 7-a. One is by deeds, and the other is by periodic phrases to bolster up the workers' rapidly waning illusions.

After his inflation speech, forecasting a smashing cut in the American workers' living standard, Roosevelt on Monday turned his attention to handing the bosses a powerful lash against union organization and strikes. To keep the workers from struggling for wage increases and for union recognition to fight rising living costs, Roosevelt indicates to the bosses how they can blast union organization.

He dealt with the so-called "merit" clause. Under this formulation, **the automobile bosses achieved full N.R.A. support for the open shop.** The "merit" clause in the auto code provides that the bosses can hire and fire on the basis of "individual merit." Originally, this clause read that "to preserve the open shop," individual merit should be the key. William Green, John L. Lewis, and other A. F. of L. officials on the National Labor Board gave their approval to this "merit" clause.

Now Roosevelt declares no other codes should contain the merit clause. At the same time he tells the exploiters **there is nothing in Section 7-a that interferes with "the right of an employer to select retain, or advance employees on the basis of individual merit." This is the open shop.**

* * *

WHEN Roosevelt signed the open shop auto code he automatically and simultaneously granted every boss in the country the right of the open shop. He did more. Both he and General Johnson opened a campaign against strikes at the very moment the steel trust and coal operators were shooting down strikers demanding union recognition.

Outstanding in the collapse of the N.R.A.'s attempts to solve the crisis of capitalism is the fact that the labor sections will be strengthened as a fascist measure against the workers.

It has already behind it the precedent of a long list of murders and fascist deeds against the workers. About this Roosevelt said not a word. He declared that Section 7-a will stand as it is, to be used as it was in the auto, steel and coal industries.

Just as the first inflation shot was answered with a rising wave of strike struggles, Roosevelt knows that his present undermining of the workers' standard of living, will be met with a more powerful movement of resistance. He is already sharpening the knife in the N.R.A. (Section 7a) to stab the workers in the back.

* * *

NO MATTER how much Roosevelt talks about the right of "collective bargaining," the employers know that the heart of his interpretation lies in the right to hire and fire individually.

Roosevelt's interpretation of the Section 7a gives the bosses a club to single out all active union workers for "merit" firing.

For example the New York Sun in its headlines interprets Roosevelt's phrases about the labor sections of the N.R.A. precisely as all exploiters of labor will: **"Industry Codes' Merit Clause Wins Approval of Roosevelt,"** they declare. **"President in his letter to Johnson says employers' rights are maintained."**

The bosses' right to shoot down strikers, to fire union workers, to crush organization and struggle for higher pay are "maintained" by the latest interpretation of the President of the United States.

To answer this stamp of approval for more fascist attacks against the workers and their organizations, it is necessary to strengthen the unions, mobilize them for resistance and struggle. In the A. F. of L., where besides the attacks of the bosses, the workers face the double drive of the A. F. of L. officials and the N.R.A., it is necessary for all militant workers to form oppositions to prepare for struggle. Where no unions exist, shop and department committees should be set up.

The workers' rights can be preserved only by their own actions on every front. Unity of all workers, regardless of their organizational affiliations, is the main requisite for a successful resistance to the bolder onslaughts of the bosses countenanced and supported by the Roosevelt regime.

The City Election

THE city mayoralty campaign has only three weeks more to go before the elections.

Only one candidate, Robert Minor, the Communist candidate, has clearly stated the issues—adequate relief for the city jobless and their families, the smashing of the Wall Street grip on the city by the cancellation of the huge interest and loan payments, abolition of all taxes for the workers and small home owners, and the placing of a 10 per cent capital levy on the fortunes of the rich.

Minor is the only candidate who openly fights to end once and for all the paying of hundreds of millions of dollars to the Morgan-Rockefeller clique that actually runs the city through its Tammany-Republican office boys.

He alone has fought on the picket lines in the face of police brutality for the right to picket and strike against the N.R.A. slave codes.

Minor is the only candidate who dares to proclaim that the present tax arrangement with the Wall Street bankers means the doom of the present 5 cent fare.

As the present campaign progresses the complete lack of any real difference between the capitalist candidates, the sterility of their pronouncements on the City's financial situation are increasingly apparent.

Last night this was revealed in a typical manner. LaGuardia, the holy knight of the Fusion cause, delivered some pretty damning proof that the sanctimonious McKee is part and parcel of the gangsterdom, police corruption, and racketeering that have made the New York Tammany government a classic of capitalist municipal rule.

But behind LaGuardia, at this particular meeting, sat General James G. Harbord, millionaire Wall Street banker and militarist.

This man who sponsors LaGuardia is an open servant of the Morgan banking house at Wall Street. He is part of the machine that weltered in the notorious Harding corruptions.

It is obvious that neither McKee nor LaGuardia will do anything to relieve the workers of the city from the yoke of corruption and Wall Street rule.

Both of these candidates are in favor of the Untermeyer tax agreement—an agreement that guarantees the bankers more millions than ever before, and which places the tax burdens of the city squarely on the backs of the poorest sections of the city's population.

Why is LaGuardia silent on the five-cent fare? Because, as Robert Minor has pointed out again and again, he is really pledged to abolish it in favor of higher fare to pay the banks!

On relief, LaGuardia as well as McKee have openly pledged to continue the cruel, brutal, and totally inadequate relief program of the O'Brien regime.

For the workers of the city the issue is clear. Either their welfare or the profits of the bankers.

Minor alone fights against the bankers. All the other candidates will not touch one cent of the bankers' millions.

Minor alone would open the Wall Street money vaults to feed the jobless workers.

The Nazi Rally in N. Y.

MAYOR O'BRIEN has no real wish to stop the Nazi mass rally in the armory at Lexington Avenue and 26th Street next Sunday evening.

Having made his demagogic gesture for the sake of the votes of the strong anti-Nazi elements in New York, he is obviously prepared to allow the meeting to go on as scheduled, with perhaps some insignificant changes in the program, which will not change its vicious character.

This meeting is the supreme effort of the agents of the bloody Hitler in America to establish a foothold, after their successive defeats by the anti-Nazi forces in their smaller previous meetings.

This meeting is not only an attempt to rally New York German sentiment to the support of the Nazi butchers of Germany. It is much more than that. It is an effort to give Fascism its foot-hold in America, to rally America's anti-working class forces to follow in the footsteps of Hitler and Mussolini.

This meeting is a brazen challenge to the workers of New York.

Only the workers can and will thwart the plans of the Fascists.

Workers of New York, come to the Workers Court in Central Opera House tonight, hear the Nazi hangmen placed on trial before a workers' jury.

Workers of New York, mass in a gigantic counter-demonstration on the night of the Nazi meeting, next Sunday at 6:30 p.m., at Lexington Ave. and 26th St.

Torgler's Nazi "Defender" Is Absent from Court

SOVIET WORKERS WILL GREET NOV. 7 WITH NEW FEATS

To Celebrate Revolution By Surpassing Quotas

By VERN SMITH
(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (By cable).—The workers of the Soviet Union are preparing to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, on Nov. 7, in Bolshevik style, by making it the occasion for greater achievements of socialist construction.

The oil field equipment factories of Leningrad will send a trainload of equipment as a present to Baku, the oil city. The shipment will be accompanied by a delegation from the Leningrad factories, which have over-fulfilled their orders for equipment for the oil industry.

The northern ship-building yards will finish by Nov. 7 the seventh of a series of huge lumber schooners. It will be named "Old Bolshevik."

Factory Workers Broadcast

The Leningrad house of scientists, which is named for Maxim Gorky, will open the first club for the children of scientists on Nov. 7.

As a part of the preparations for Nov. 7, five factories took part in a nation-wide radio hook-up directed by Stetsky, manager of the cultural propaganda department, and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party. In this broadcast the workers of Electrosila, a Leningrad electrical equipment factory, pledged itself to finish its second 50,000 kilowatt generator ahead of schedule, and to produce five motors for Baku ten days ahead of schedule.

The Amo auto works of Moscow promised a better quality of products, and better living conditions for its workers and engineers. Then the Kharkov tractor plant took the air and pledged itself to introduce two shifts within three months instead of the present three-shift system, without production loss.

Workers Beautify Kharkov

The Baku oil fields then took the air and promised to carry out their share of the plan to the full, but demanded more and better machinery. Then the Ural Machine Works of Sverdlov, the giant factory opened this summer, announced it had mastered the production of 2,000 different machine parts, and undertook to master the production of even more complicated designs.

In the remote north Ural mountains, the city of Saligrad will open a power station on Nov. 7. In Kharkov the factory workers are planting the city to trees and flower beds. They will greet Nov. 7 with the slogan, "Turn the factory grounds, the city, and the workers' settlement into an ideal, clean, green area!"

At Batum, Levinsky's Lenin monument will be unveiled on the anniversary of the revolution. At Pskov, the first section of the new water supply system will be opened on Nov. 7, the day which will also see the climax of a campaign to equip many small towns with bath houses.

Corliss Lamont Will Preside at John Reed Meeting for Barbusse

NEW YORK.—Corliss Lamont, formerly professor of philosophy at Columbia University, will be the chairman of the symposium on European revolutionary literature at which Henri Barbusse will be the leading speaker, the committee in charge of the meeting announces.

The symposium is being held under the joint auspices of the John Reed Club and Clarte, French workers' club, next Sunday evening, Oct. 29, at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, formerly professor of literature at Harvard, will be the ntanslator.

Other speakers at the symposium will include Michael Gold and Joseph Freeman.

"GRADUATED!" —By Burck

NEWS ITEM: Over six hundred college graduates applied for jobs as bus boys answering advertisement of restaurant qualifying only college graduates for job.

General Strike to Smash Grau Terror Spreads Over Cuba

Government Says Army Will Break Up Picket Lines

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Rapidly spreading new strikes reveal that the Cuban masses are well on the way to making effective the new general strike called by the revolutionary unions and the Communist Party against the terror campaign of the Grau San Martin government.

Threats of ruthless suppression of all strikes, and promise of armed attacks on all pickets were broadcast last night by order of President Grau, who issued a manifesto declaring the strike to be a political one.

Warehouse workers, truckmen, and butchers in Havana walked out yesterday, and employees of many commercial firms announced they would strike in sympathy with the employees of the Woolworth stores who were locked out several weeks ago.

The strike of railway workers on the Consolidated Railways appeared certain to spread to cover almost all lines in the island. Port workers and workers in two United Fruit Company sugar mills in Antilla walked out yesterday. Bakers, street cleaners and garbage collectors walked out in Santiago.

The military took over Havana city hall yesterday as hundreds of unpaid former city employees demonstrated, demanding their back wages. These are workers who have been replaced by partisans of the Grau San Martin government.

Hear Robert Minor as foreman of workers' jury at Reichstag fire trial before Workers' Court in Central Opera House, New York, 8 p.m. tonight.

8,000 in Chicago Cheer Barbusse, Call for War Against War

CHICAGO, Ill.—Eight thousand Negro and white workers and professionals in the Chicago Coliseum cheered Henri Barbusse Monday night when he urged a united front in the struggle against war and fascism.

Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, was chairman of the meeting. Other speakers were Rabbi Freehof; Leonard Cohn, member of the Young Communist League who recently returned from a Civilian Conservation Camp; Robert Brown of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union; Joseph Gardner, Negro Workers Ex-Servicemen's leader; Henry W. L. Dana, and Joseph Freeman, editor of the New Masses.

Resolutions were adopted condemning government terror against the striking Illinois coal miners.

Other resolutions demanded freedom for the German Communists facing death in the Reichstag fire frame-up and the immediate withdrawal of American forces from Cuba. The lynching of George Armwood in Princesse Anne, Md., was condemned in still another resolution. Unanimous support was voted to the American League Against War and Fascism.

"Socialist" Minister Orders Court Martial for Anti-War Delegate

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (By Mail).—The Social Democratic minister of War in Denmark's "labor" government has ordered a court martial trial for a young Danish naval conscript because he was a delegate to the World Youth Congress Against War and Fascism in Paris in September.

He was one of the soldiers who appeared at the Congress in full uniform. On his return he was arrested by the military authorities and charged with "desertion."

F.S.U. Invites Gorky to First National Convention in U. S.

Plans Wide Campaign to Popularize Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—Foundations for an intensified campaign to create a closer bond between the people of the United States and those of the Soviet Union will be laid by the first national convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union, at which thousands of delegates are expected from every part of the country. The convention is to be held in New York City Jan. 26-28.

Maxim Gorky, famous Soviet writer, has been invited to attend as an honored guest. All organizations of workers, farmers, students, intellectuals and professional people have been invited to send delegates.

"The Friends of the Soviet Union have carried on constantly, ever since the organization was launched in 1929, a campaign for the establishment of normal diplomatic and trade relations," said a statement issued by the F. S. U.

"We will continue this campaign until recognition is a fact and not merely a prospect. The capitalist class of the U. S. is hostile to the Soviet Republics and will continue to be regardless of whether there is recognition or not. Therefore we will continue to spread the truth about the Soviet Union, to answer the innumerable slanders of anti-Soviet propagandists."

Recognition, if and when it comes, will not only be a result of the desperate need of the U. S. for markets in this crisis from which the N.R.A. is not rescuing it; it will also be result of the mass pressure organized and led by the F.S.U., the statement said.

Hear William Patterson as workers' judge, at trial of Reichstag fire-makers before Workers' Court in Central Opera House, New York, 8 p.m. tonight.

Attempt to Show Torgler Could Have Carried Fuel Fails

Expert Testimony Points to Chemist Aid of Goering

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 24 (Via Zurich).—Alfons Sack, Nazi counsel appointed to "represent" Ernst Torgler, Communist defendant, was absent from today's hearing of the Reichstag fire trial, precisely on the day when evidence was brought forward in an attempt to implicate Torgler.

Herman Göering, Prussian minister and Nazi leader, who was also scheduled to be a witness today, was also absent, on a trip to Sweden.

Even Judge Buenger, who from his bench acts as chief prosecutor of the Communist defendants, was forced to declare himself unsatisfied with the testimony of Mrs. Proetzsch, a neighbor of Torgler's. This woman testified that on the day of the fire she saw Torgler leave his home carrying two heavy suitcases. She said when she saw him he glanced fearfully around.

When Torgler's briefcases were shown her, she said she thought the bags he carried were larger, but had to admit she had only had a glimpse of him, and could not tell the color of the bags he carried. Torgler took the stand and said he had carried two full briefcases that day, one containing newspapers, the other documents.

"That fearful glance is a product of feminine imagination," he added.

At the end of yesterday's session, Dr. Schatz and Dr. Josse, experts on combustibles, and Wagner, chief of the fire brigade, all swore that quantities of highly inflammable material must have been used by experts.

Tells of Secret Fuel

Wagner said that 14 minutes at the most had elapsed between the firing of the session hall and the discovery of the fire, and that such a fire could only mean the use of highly inflammable material. Schatz testified that there existed a secret fuel which could have been used, requiring not more than ten quarts to create the blaze. The public was excluded while he described this fuel.

He said he had formed his own theory of the origin of the fire, but would not give it. Pressed by Torgler, he said in his opinion van der Lubbe knew that the fire was already prepared inside when he entered the building, and that he went through his game of setting matches to curtains and to his clothes in order to draw suspicion to himself, according to a pre-arranged plan.

"Is it your opinion this fire could not be set by anyone but an expert?" Dimitroff asked.

"Yes," said Schatz, "it must have been set by an expert with experience in laboratory work."

Goering Aid Expert Chemist

Spectators at the trial recall that an adjutant of Goering's named Weber, who appeased instantly when the fire alarm was given, and examined the passage from Goering's house to the Reichstag on orders of Jacobi, Goering's chief lieutenant, is an expert chemist.

Judge Buenger turned to van der Lubbe and addressed him like a small child. "Do you hear the clever professors say you did not work alone? Tell us who helped you."

The boy did not answer.

Dimitroff then asked him if he went through the Reichstag setting fires as he had described. Van der Lubbe answered, "Yes."

"Did you fire the session hall?" asked Dimitroff.

"I can't say exactly," answered van der Lubbe.

Inflation Looms in France as Daladier Government Quits

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Departure from the gold standard and inflation, with the consequent increase on the cost of living for all French workers, is openly predicted today following the fall of the Daladier government last night.

The government received a vote of no confidence, and resigned, after the Chamber of Deputies had refused to accept its proposals to balance the budget, swollen with war appropriations, by slashing civil service wages and pensions, and imposing new taxes.

Thousands of infuriated taxpayers and civil servants stormed the approaches to the Chamber as the discussions went on.

The French capitalist class is trying to balance the immense budget by combining new taxes and wage cuts with inflation of the currency.

Half a Billion in Gold Owned by U. S. Investors in London

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Over $500,000,000 of gold owned by rich Americans now reposes in the vaults of London banks, it was estimated today by leading financial experts.

Despite the Roosevelt ban on gold shipments it has been comparatively easy, by means of various commercial transactions, for rich Wall Street investors to ship gold abroad. It is only the small owner of gold who has felt the full force of the Roosevelt embargo.

Some of the names mentioned as having large gold holdings in foreign banks are Bernard Baruch, financial adviser of Roosevelt, and Ogden Mills, Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury and supporter of LaGuardia in the present New York election campaign.

Chinese Soviets Call for Aid Against New Drive

Central Executive Committee of Soviet Republic Issues Appeal as Sixth Anti-Red Campaign Begins

Editor's Note:—As the sixth anti-Soviet campaign of the Chinese Kuomintang government is beginning, supported by American loans, the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Soviet Republic has issued an appeal to all workers, and to all friends of the Chinese people. The text of the appeal follows, in part:

* * *

To the Workers, Peasants and Intellectuals of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Germany!

To all Working People, to all Enemies of Imperialism, to all Friends of the Chinese People!

Dear Brothers, Sisters, Comrades and Friends!

We workers, peasants, poor people of the town and country, revolutionary soldiers, students and workers in the free professions, who did not wish to remain for ever slaves of foreign capital, of our own feudal big landlords, big capitalists and other usurers, commenced to build up a new, free, life worthy of human beings. We are now conducting the emancipation struggle of a people numbering 500,000,000. We have set up with our own resources the Soviet power, the only real people's power. We have built up the red workers' and peasants' army of the Chinese people in order to protect from its enemies the freedom won with our blood. The people's power of the Chinese Soviets already extends over a sixth of China, in the provinces of Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Anwhei and Szechuan.

* * *

WE HAVE made it our aim fundamentally to change the situation of the workers, peasants, the urban and rural poor. They are to become the rulers of their own fate. We wish to make out of starving, freezing, homeless, unemployed and illiterate people, well-fed, warmly clothed people who live in houses, have work, know how to read and write and enjoy a level of culture worthy of human beings. In order to achieve this aim, we, the Soviet Government, have given them land, houses and work. We have built houses and schools in which children and adults are taught free. We have established hospitals. We have introduced the eight-hour day. We have relieved the women from the fetters of household slavery.

A handful of parasites who rule China have refused and still refuse our people these elementary rights and conditions of a decent human life. They are foreign imperialists, the native militarists, big landowners, big capitalists and the rich extortioners.

* * *

THE Kuomintang armies are now conducting the sixth campaign against our emancipated territory. The governments of Nanking and Canton have sent against the Central Soviet district (Kiangsi, Fukien and Hunan) armies numbering 440,000 men; armies equipped with all the technical means of present-day warfare—with heavy artillery, aeroplanes, tanks and poison gas.

From where do the Kuomintang generals obtain these means of warfare? From where do they obtain the enormous sums which are necessary for conducting a war lasting for years? They received and receive them from the American, British, Japanese, French and German imperialists.

The American imperialists have given the Nanking Government 50 million dollars under the cloak of a cotton and grain loan, and in addition 40 million dollars aircraft credits, which serve to finance military intervention against Soviet China. One hundred and fifty American aircraft, with American airmen, are taking part in this military intervention. Under the leadership of American military experts, about ten steamers, equipped with guns and tanks, hundreds of machine guns, means of chemical warfare produced in America are devastating our country and destroying the lives of our countrymen.

* * *

THE English, American and Japanese imperialists, who are all quarrelling with each other over the division of the spoils in China, are egging on the Northern and Southern generals to intervene together with Chiang Kai-shek against Soviet China. The German General von Seeckt, aided by the German generals Wetzel and Kriebel, drew up the plan of Chiang Kai-shek's sixth campaign. Under his leadership, 70 German staff officers are working in Nanchang, on Chiang Kai-shek's staff, and taking part in the leadership of the operations of the Kuomintang armies against Soviet China.

The League of Nations has sent to Nanking a commission which is at the disposal of the Nanking Government as technical aid and actually serves the purpose of organising military intervention against Soviet China.

* * *

BROTHERS and sisters, comrades and friends!

In this perilous moment of the young Chinese Soviet Republic, which in heroic fights, in which men and women, young and old took part, has already repelled five attacks of the forces of the counter-revolution superior in numbers and technique, we appeal to you:

Help us against those who wish to throw us back into an inhuman life, who wish to take our lives. The international imperialists are assembling their fleets, their armed forces in the neighborhood of the Chinese Soviet districts.

The highest organ of the Chinese Soviet Republic, the Central Executive Committee, summons you to the mass struggle together with your brothers:

Against imperialist intervention against Soviet China!

Against the partitioning of China by the imperialist powers!

Against the intervention of American, English and Japanese imperialists, German generals and general staff officers, who are conducting aerial bombardments and chemical warfare against Soviet China!

Against the transport of weapons and munitions to China!

Long live the international solidarity of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the whole world!

The chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Soviet Republic:
Mao Tse-Dun.

The deputy-chairmen of the Central Executive Committee:
Sjan-In, Chang-Goi-Tau.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red Army:
Chu-De).

Widow Shows Socialists Responsible for Nazi Execution of Worker

VIENNA, Austria.—A blazing denunciation o the treachery of the Social Democratic parties is contained in a letter to the editor of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," Social Democratic organ published here, from Louise Lutgens, widow of August Lutgens, Altona worker beheaded by Hitler's axemen

"In the 'Arbeiter Zeitung' of August 24, 1933, under the heading of 'Revolutionary Deaths' I read a description of the execution and the heroic conduct of my husband—August Lutgens—and the other three comrades," Frau Lutgens writes. "This article might give rise to the impression that the 'Arbeiter Zeitung,' i.e., the Social Democratic Party, is in solidarity with the Altona victims.

Arrested by Socialist Police Chief

"The truth is that my husband and the other three executed comrades were arrested at the time when the social democrat Eggerstedt allowed the march of the murderous brown shirt bandits on July 17, 1932, prohibited the counter demonstration of the German Communist Party, and sent the police to defend the Nazis against the workers. Among those arrested by the police on orders from the social democracy, were my husband and the three other comrades. Since then, they were kept in prison. Through this arrest they fell into the clutches of the Hitler murderers who beheaded them on August 1, 1933.

"I am stating this, so that the workers of all countries, and the German workers—who are now being so bloodily persecuted by the Hitler government—see, by this example, that it was the German Socialist Party which delivered up the workers to murderous brown shirt fascism. I appeal to all workers to carry on the revolutionary struggle against the murderous brown pest—against fascism in general—in order to take revenge for my husband and for all the murdered workers, and to overthrow the Hitler dictatorship.

(Signed) "Louise Lutgens."